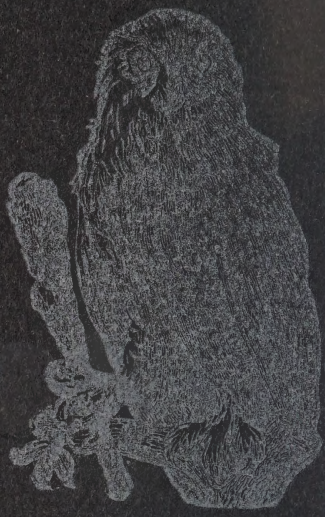
North Carolina - Virginia Press Meeting

Asheville, July 5-6, 1905

WAKE UP!



How about a new PRESS?
How about a new DRESS?
How about new ROLLERS?

THE MIEHLE PRESS

Fastest two-revolution cylinder. The very best printing machine ever invented. Highest award at Saint Louis

THE CRANSTON PRESS

High grade moderate price newspaper machine; standard air spring tapeless cylinder; sizes 26x39 and 33x48

PRINTERS ROLLERS

We make a specialty of rollers and guarantee satisfaction to all reasonable demands. Try us with your next order

CHANDLER & PRICE MACHINERY

A carload assortment of their splendid job presses, paper cutters and other manufactures is at all times in stock

CHALLENGE GOODS

We carry a full line in stock, and solicit your orders

REBUILT MACHINERY

A very large stock of nearly all kinds always on hand Just tell us what you want and what you have to trade

TYPE AND SUPPLIES

Always the best of everything for the printer. We sell Ullman inks and American type. We make brass rule

DODSON PRINTERS SUPPLY CO.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

PROCEEDINGS

of the

Thirty-Third Annual Session

of the

North Carolina Press Association

held at

Kenilworth Inn, Asheville, July 5 and 6, 1905

in connection with the

Virginia Press Association

Compiled by
JOHN B. SHERRILL,
Secretary.

1905.
THE TIMES PRINTERY
CONCORD, N. C.

OFFICERS, 1905-'06.

President.

R. M. PHILLIPS, - - - - - - *Raleigh Post*

Vice Presidents.

T. J. LASSITER, - - - - *Smithfield Herald*

CLYDE R. HOEY, - - - - - *Shelby Star*

W. B. WESTLAKE, - - - - *Asheville Citizen*

Secretary and Treasurer.

J. B. SHERRILL, - - - - - *Concord Times*

Historian.

M. L. SHIPMAN, - - - *Hendersonville Hustler*

Orator.

REV. J. O. ATKINSON, D. D., - - *Christian Sun*

Executive Committee.

R. M. PHILLIPS, Chairman, - - - *Raleigh Post*

J. B. SHERRILL, Secretary, - - - *Concord Times*

J. D. BIVINS, - - - - *Albemarle Enterprise*

W. C. DOWD, - - - - - *Charlotte News*

J. A. THOMAS, - - - - - *Louisburg Times*

W. F. MARSHALL, - - - - *Gastonia Gazette*

H. A. LONDON, - - - - *Pittsboro Record*

Delegates to National Editorial Association.

Meeting of 1906.

Josephus Daniels,	*Raleigh News and Observer*
Rev. P. R. Law, D. D.,	*Lumberton Robesonian*
T. G. Cobb,	*Morganton Herald*
J. A. Thomas,	*Louisburg Times*
H. A. London,	*Pittsboro Record*
W. C. Dowd,	*Charlotte News*
W. F. Swaringen,	*Edenton Transcript*
J. C. Caddell,	*Salisbury Sun*

Alternates.

J. B. Sherrill,	*Concord Times*
Rev. A. J. McKelway,	*Presbyterian Standard*
Rev. J. O. Atkinson, D. D.,	*Christian Sun*
Clyde R. Hoey,	*Shelby Star*
M. L. Shipman,	*Hendersonville Hustler*
C. L. Stevens,	*Newbern Journal*
J. G. Boylin,	*Wadesboro Messenger-Intelligencer*
R. M. Phillips,	*Raleigh Post*

Order of Business.

The following shall be the Order of Business for the North Carolina Press Association :

1. The presiding officer will call the body to order.
2. The Secretary will call the roll.
3. The Executive Committee will report.
4. Appointing committees.
5. Motions and resolutions.
6. Miscellaneous business.
7. The President's Address shall be delivered on the morning and the Historian's Paper read on the afternoon of the first day's session.
8. The Annual Oration shall be delivered and the Annual Poem read on the night of the first day's session.
9. Officers shall be elected at 11 o'clock of the last days' session.
10. The newly elected officers shall be installed.
11. Final adjournment.

North Carolina Press Association.

Thirty-Third Annual Session.

Asheville, July 5, 1905.

The meeting of the North Carolina Press Association for 1905 was called to order in the Kenilworth Inn at Asheville at 9:30 o'clock by President H. B. Varner, of the Lexington Dispatch. The session was a joint one with the Virginia Press Association, and President M. Botts Lewis, of that Association, occupied a chair on the rostrum with President Varner.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. P. R. Law, D. D., of the Lumberton Robesonian, and "Auld Lang Syne" was sung by the Virginia delegation. At the conclusion of the song Mayor A. S. Barnard bade the editors welcome to Asheville in a brief, but most appropriate address. He spoke of the power wielded by the press as the moulder of public opinion. The occasion was especially happy for him, he said, since he is a Virginian by birth and a North Carolinian by adoption. Continuing Mr. Barnard commented on the close ties that bind the two states together, and expressed the hope that as a result of this meeting these ties will be drawn still closer. He closed with the assurance that Asheville feels proud of the honor done her by those who come here for their annual meeting and gladly avails herself of the opportunity of entertaining them as best she can. Mayor Barnard's address was warmly applauded.

The response on the part of the Virginia delegation came from Mr. C. D. Denit, of the Salem Times-Register, and on the part of North Carolina by Major H. A. London, of the Pittsboro Record, both of whom made remarks which

were vigorously cheered. Mr. W. S. Copeland, of the Times-Dispatch, in a humorous talk expressed his pleasure at being able to be present at the joint convention. Mr. Copeland said that he had always felt keenly the loss of his native State, North Carolina, when he removed to Virginia, but was greatly relieved to find that his State's loss was offset when Mr. Barnard came to Asheville.

The following members were found to be present :

Rev. J. O. Atkinson.
J. D. Bivins.
Wade H. Britt.
J. G. Boylin.
J. G. Baird.
H. E. C. Bryant.
O. F. Crowson.
T. G. Cobb.
R. R. Clark.
J. P. Caldwell.
Theo. M. Cooper.
J. C. Caddell.
Jas. H. Caine.
H. P. Deaton.
W. C. Dowd.
Josephus Daniels.
J. J. Farriss.
R. G. Foster.
J. F. Hurley.
W. A. Hildebrand.
Clyde R. Hoey.
W. E. Holdbrook.
Archibald Johnson.
J. E. Johnson.
Fred A. Johnson.
Jno. M. Julian.
Norman H. Johnson.
J. D. Kerncdle.
H. T. King.
H. A. London.
T. J. Lassiter.
Rev. P. R. Law.
W. E. Lawson.
Frank Brumley.
Thad R. Manning.
Rev. A. J. McKelway.
H. C. Martin.
George E Morton.
E. H. Morris.
J. A. Noell.
M. Oliver.
C. H. Poe.
E. T. Phillips.
O. J. Peterson.
Eugene Pepper.
R. M. Phillips.
J. H. Quinn.
Mrs J. M. Ransier.
J. A. Robinson.
A. Roscower.
C. L. Stevens.
J. B. Sherrill.
M. L. Shipman.
W. F. Swaringen.
J. A. Thomas.
W. B. Thompson.
H. B. Varner.
D. J. Whichard.
Z. W. Whitehead.
T. R. Walker.
W. B. Westlake.
L. B. Hale.
J. P. Babington.
J. C. Hardy.
H. R. Kinlaw.
W. H. McNeill.
W. S. Whitehead.

Mr. H. A. London, for the Executive Committee, reported the following applicants for membership, and recommended their election, which was done :

W. N. Keener, Lincoln Journal.
L. B. Hale, Fayetteville Observer.
J. P. Babington, Taylorsville Scout.
J. C. Hardy, Warrenton Record.
H. R. Kinlaw, Rocky Mount Echo.
W. H. McNeill, Carthage Blade.
W. S. Whitehead, Wilmington Lumber Journal.
Frank Brumley, Statesville Mascot.
Geo. B. Crater, Raleigh Times.

The President appointed the following committees :

Resolutions—Thad R. Manning, Jno. M. Julian and Norman H. Johnson.

Treasurer's Report—J. D. Bivins, H. P. Deaton and J. G. Boylin.

Suggestions in President's Message—J. P. Caldwell, J. A. Thomas and Clyde R. Hoey.

Committee on By-Laws—W. C. Dowd, C. L. Stevens and J. E. Johnson.

President H. B. Varner then read his annual address, as follows :

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Fellow Members of the North Carolina Press Association:

It is gratifying to me and I know it is a genuine pleasure to you all to know that this is unquestionably the largest and most representative meeting of the State Press Association since its organization at Goldsboro in 1873, a third of a century ago—a long time in the life a man and longer than the average life of newspapers, but a short time, indeed, in the life of a great organization, like the North Carolina Press Association.

Nothing could be more pleasant and profitable than to take a few days off and come to this beautiful mountain section of our grand old State. These glorious mountains—the handiwork of the Creator of all things—were made for the betterment and enjoyment of man, as well as for the glorification of their Creator. A few days spent in this God-favored section is sure to fill us with new hopes and new desires

and kindle within us a new determination to go forth in the world henceforth to do more good for mankind than we have heretofore done.

Then, too, I must not fail to say that nowhere within the confines of this noble old State of our nativity could there be found a city more suitable for the meeting of a Press Association than this city of Asheville, situated, Rome-like, among God's eternal hills. 'Tis here that we get the pure life giving air. 'Tis here we get the pure sparkling mountain water, and 'tis here we meet and mingle with the good men and the noble women of this most delightful mountain metropolis—this the most beautiful section of country found anywhere on earth. My friends, there are many things to make this one of the most delightful and long remembered meetings of our Association.

We are greatly honored on this occasion by the presence of our brethren of the Virginia Press Association, and while we feel and appreciate to the profoundest depths of our hearts the honor of their presence, we must say that they too can share in the good things so profusely lavished upon this favored section. There is no city in all this great country like Asheville, N. C., with its mountain peaks among the clouds. The North Carolina editors do not always come together in a most brotherly and affectionate manner. This is due to an honest difference of opinion, but I am sure they are all of one mind on one subject, and have already agreed, each and every one, to do his utmost to make this visit of our Virginia brethren as profitable and pleasant as possible

Fellow editors, we, of this generation, have many advantages not enjoyed by our predecessors. By means of railways, submarine cables and wireless telegraphy the ends of the entire earth are brought together for our comfort and use. The occurrences of the remotest parts of the world come to us in a few short hours, while our forefathers has to wait years for the same. The president shoots a grizzly in the mountains of Colorado this p. m. at 5 o'clock and to-morrow morning all the women and children throughout the country read it in the papers before breakfast. Before passing from this idea, my friends, I must say to you that these modern means of communicating important events and all these modern conveniences, while they give us untold advantages, nevertheless bring greater responsibilities.

This union of States into the United States Government has already developed into the model of the world so far as human government is concerned. The old countries of the Orient, while they once looked upon this nation as an experiment of doubtful ending, now look upon us in reality as the safest, the soundest and the sanest of all the nations of the earth. We now stand at the head of the list

and what this nation says has as much, if not more, weight in the deliberations of International Congresses than any nation on the globe. Among the grand and imposing galaxy of States, which makes up this great Union, is our beloved North Carolina, and while she may be wanting in many things she still leads in many. Travel, if you will, over this country from ocean to ocean and from the Canadian border to our recently acquired possession—the Panama region—and you will nowhere find a more hospitable people, a more salubrious climate, nor a more desirable place to live and die. The whole thing has changed and it is no longer derisively said of North Carolina that it is a good place to leave, but it is now said and known to earth's remotest ends that North Carolina is a most splendid place to come to. It is fast becoming the "New England of the South." Enterprises of all kinds are springing up and ere long the whole State will be dotted from end to end with factories of every description. As surely as the earth makes its annual revolution just so surely are we coming into our own.

My friends, it is a well known fact that this most desirable state of affairs in our good old State is due in a large measure to the "eternal vigilance" of the men who sit within the sound of my voice. Yes, it is to the conscientious editor that North Carolina owes most.

We have yet problems to solve and difficulties to overcome. A lack of confidence on the part of the people in the courts of justice is a most regretable state of affairs. Human life is entirely too cheap in North Carolina. It often happens that rich and influential men go with impunity because they are able to employ shrewd counsel and secure corrupt men to fix juries and train witnesses. This state of affairs is not confined to any one section of the United States.

Secretary of War Hon. William H. Taft, in an address before Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, June 15th, among other things said the maladministration of the criminal law is a disgrace to the nation, and added:

"The ratio of the number of those convicted of manslaughter, murder in the second degree, or murder in the first degree to the number of homicides in a year the country over is startling. What is true in respect to homicides is also true in respect to almost all other crimes, although there are some which awaken the indignation and emotion of the people, and so call for prompter punishment. The delay in the laws and the escape of so many criminals have led directly and surely to the awful condition which prevails in so many parts of the country in which cruel lynchings involve whole communities in criminality."

The turning loose of one criminal encourages others to commit crime, and the situation goes from bad to worse. It is, therefore, our

opinion that the press should stand as a unit and demand of the next General Assembly a law similar to the Virginia law in such cases, so that the State may have a fair chance to convict where conviction is deserving and the ends of justice demand it.

This Association should instruct the president to appoint a legislative committee to prepare bills and look after such legislation as is of special interest to the members of this Convention, such as legal printing laws, and acts effecting proprietary medicines, the advertising of the same being a source of much income in many newspapers, and should be to all.

As I have talked to you at previous Conventions on practically every subject effecting the newspaper business, and having a program at this meeting comprising addresses by a number of the most eminent newspaper men in the State, I shall conclude my remarks by again thanking you for the many honors you have bestowed upon me.

Mr. D. J. Whichard read the following essay on

THE EFFECT OF THE PATENT OUTSIDE ON FOREIGN ADVERTISING

The President having assigned me the subject, "The Effect of the Patent Outside on Foreign Advertising," for an essay at this meeting, recalls to mind the fact that at the meeting of our Association in this city of Asheville five years ago, when I had the honor of presiding over the Convention, reference was made to this matter in the annual address delivered before you at that time. The committee to whom the address was referred assigned speakers to discuss this subject, and when it came up for consideration the following resolution was offered and adopted:

"*Resolved*, That this Association recommend that users of ready prints insist that such prints shall be free from advertisements over which the users of said prints have no control."

If anything has since been done regarding that recommendation I am not aware of it, or if it has borne any fruit for the benefit of the members of the Association it is not apparent. On the contrary the same conditions confront us that existed five years ago. Those who are still using the ready-print sheets continue to give away from three to five columns of their space to the makers of such sheets, while those who print their papers at home continue to have the ready-print houses as competitors in the advertising field.

The effect of this, especially on what is termed 'Foreign Advertising" is felt by every publisher of a newspaper. The ready-print user gets absolutely nothing for the Foreign Advertisements that go in his paper, and the home print publisher, if he gets any of this business,

has to take it at cut rates. In this particular the "Patent Outside" hinders every publisher from obtaining a remunerative price for the space he sells The co operative print houses go into the field with a list of the papers they supply and offer to take advertisements for the whole list at a lump price, this price being many times lower than the aggregate would be if the advertiser had to deal with the individual publisher. Then when these same advertisers want space in all home prints, they expect it at the same rates that they pay in the "patent outsides." Every publisher who handles any of this business knows that the advertiser dictates the price. Istead of coming to you with an application for so much space and asking your rate thereon, he merely submits a proposition with the price already named. Then they become the dictators over our business, and it is due solely to the effect of "patent outsides." Just why men in the newspaper business will give away the best part of their stock in trade—their advertising space—is not easy to understand, but that is what they do when they use a "patent outside" and allow the maker thereof to put on it such advertisements as he pleases. It has before been suggested that this might be avoided if the users of the patent sheets would make a united demand upon the ready print maker that no advertisements be placed thereon unless the publisher controls it and gets the pay therefor. It is an imposition on the publisher to contribute so much space to the ready print maker and should not be submitted to.

If the makers of the "patent outsides" will not yield to the demand of the publishers who use the sheets, then discard their use. If you need a half printed sheet to enable you to get out you paper, the Secretary of this Association will print it for you and put only such advertisements on it as you order. If you have not the facilities for setting up all your paper in your office, you can use ready set matter in plates, which is very cheap, and thus be enabled to print all your paper at home. By adopting either of these suggestions—using a half printed sheet furnished by our Secretary that contains no foreign advertising, or by helping out your type facilities by the use of what is termed plate matter, and printing all your paper—you can publish your paper equally as cheap as by patronizing the "patent outside" concerns and find it more profitable by getting pay for all the advertisements that go in it.

This is a matter that effects every publisher from the fact that as long as the "patent outside" maker is our competitor in the advertising field we will never be able to get fair rates from foreign advertising.

Hon. W. S. Copeland, editor of the Richmond Times-Dispatch, read the following paper on

THE FRATERNITY OF JOURNALISM.

A discourse on fraternity naturally implies a few introductory paragraphs on friendship, for a fraternity is organized friendship—with apologies to the labor unions. All the world loves a lover, but friendship is the noblest of all attachments. The love of parent for child is an instinct, an instinct shared with the brute creation. And the love of lovers, if not instinctive is impulsive and unreasonable, unreasonably impulsive and impulsively unreasonable.

I love thee not for all thy charms
Not even for the light I've seen
Shine out from love's effulgence,
Through eyes so gloriously lit, my queen,
I love thee for thine own dear self,
Because I know thee good and true
I care not for the reason, dear,
I love thee just because I do.

That is love according to the poetic fancy of a North Carolina poet. Beautiful and inspiring, but isn't it foolish? No sense in it whatever. I care not for the reasons dear, no matter whether she is charming or not, no matter whether pretty or ugly, old or young, rich or poor, summer girl or winter girl, old maid or dimity darling, I love thee just because I do.

It is not so with friendship. Love is instinctive, emotional, impulsive. Friendship is deliberate and rational, a thing of judgment. Love is said to be blind; friendship chooses with the eyes open and is discriminating. Love often dotes upon unworthy objects; friendship implies character, mutual respect and esteem and confidence, without which there is no true friendship. Love is often selfish and exacting; friendship is generous and broad.

It is an interesting fact that friendship is of men. I doubt if there was ever a genuine friendship between man and woman, or between woman and woman. Such instances are recorded, but if true they are exceptional and I doubt their existence. At any rate, we naturally look for true friendship between men and men, and when we find it, we find, as I have said, the noblest attachment of all. It is noblest because it is voluntary and unselfish. It is the tie that binds noble souls. It reckons not of wealth or rank or cast. It may exist between the king and the peasant, and I say it deliberately that there was never truer friendship than that which existed between the noble white man of the South and the noble black man who was his slave.

I have spoken of a fraternity as friendship organized, but a fraternity is something more than an organizition. There is in a fraternity no spirit of commercialism and there should be no spirit of selfishness. It implies mutual respect and confidence. There is no

such thing as honor among thieves. Men who are bound together by the ties of friendship in an honorable fraternity must be men of honor. They may be of different opinions as to many questions of propriety and etiquette, but there must be between them no question of honor or honorable conduct.

The fraternity which I joined at college was founded upon the true principles of friendship, its cardinal doctrine being that mind is above matter and spirit above passion. "Give me the man," said Hamlet, "who is not passion's slave and I will wear him in my heart's care—yea, in my heart of hearts, as I do thee, Horatio."

The shiboleth of this fraternity was chivalry and the spirit of chivalry must saturate every true and honorable fraternity. Richmond Pearson Hobson, by the way, is a member of that fraternity and in an address delivered before some of his brethren a few years years ago he said with great earnestness and impressiveness that when he joined the fraternity and read its beautiful lectures on chivalry, he determined to make that the guiding principle of his life, and he affirmed that he had been true to his promise; that it was the spirit of chivalry that had actuated him in all his undertakings. Chivalry is, indeed, the flavor of every honorable life and no gentleman is complete without it. It is as the sparkle of wine, the fragrance of flowers, the sheen upon the ripple of the moonlit lake.

I have purposely placed the standard high, and I have purposely made the qualifications severe and, yet, my brethren of the press, I believe that the newspaper men of the South, individually and collectively, have all the qualifications of a model fraternity. We have our difference of opinion, we must have, we should have, but in the essentials of honorable principle we are of one mind and heart. We are business men and it is right and necessary that we conduct the business end of the newspaper upon business principles, but while there is of necessity a commercial side of a newspaper, while we sell that which it is legitimate to sell, thank God there is no commercialism and there are no bargains and sales in the editorial rooms of the Southern newspaper.

We are a fraternity because we do not work for money. The laborer is worthy of his hire, but the editors of the South as a class are as free from mercenary taint as the clergy of the South. With us the question is not what is popular and what will pay, but what is right and what is for the public welfare. In this age of greed and grab, I am proud of the record which the Southern editor has made in unselfish devotion to the public interest. The man who is guided in his conduct by the true spirit of patriotism gives all he can to the public, gives generously, gives with pride, gives with affection It is the civic highwayman and the civic traitor who takes all he can from the pub-

lic and appropriates it to his own use. I challenge any body of professional men to show as much unselfish and beneficent service to the public as has been given cheerfully by the editors of the South. They give like a prince and ask nothing in return, either in money or recognition or plaudit. Their charity is that which vaunteth not itself; it not puffed up; which seeketh not her own; which is not easily provoked, but hopeth all things and endureth all things for the uplift of humanity. That were chivalry enough in itself, but the chivalry of the Southern editor is manifest in other directions. He is always ready to give a word of encouragement in season, to lift up those who have fallen, to storm the stronghold of the oppressor in order that the weak may be rescued, to denounce wrong and oppression wherever found, to recognize true merit and exploit and praise it whether in men of high or low degree, and by all the gods to protect and defend the honor of woman.

In the State of South Carolina several years back there were two editors of different opinion on many questions, even to the point of hostile antagonism. There was many a bout between them, and each was severe in censure of the other, although keeping within parliamentary bounds. Upon occasion one of these editors had gone from home, and in his absence some opponent made a serious charge against him, whereupon the editor who was left at home took up the cudgels in defense of his absent foe and denounced the charge as false. He said that the absent editor had done many things of which he did not approve, but that he was honest; that if he were at home he would denounce this slander for himself, but as he was not there to speak in his own defense he would not lack for a champion.

I pause to dip my lance in reverence to the honored memory of the knightly Gonzales of the Columbia State. I knew him not in the flesh, but I know from this one act that whatever may have been his faults, he was through and through a chivalrous gentleman of the South.

We are humorously designated the "Knights of the Quill." I accept the title in all seriousness, and it is my earnest ambition to wear the badge worthily. I may be old fogy and sentimental, but I believe that man has a soul and that it is the noblest part. I believe in its immortality; I believe in the communion of the saints; I believe in the fraternity of kindred spirits; I believe in the nobility and aristocracy of spiritualized manhood; I believe that such glorified men may sit together in heavenly places here and hereafter in congenial fraternity.

I repudiate the modern idea that a newspaper is an inanimate thing, a mere article of commerce made to suit the popular taste. The ideal newspaper is a thing of life. It has a soul and a character, and its spirit is seen in every editorial department, as the spirit of man is expressed in every feature of the human countenance. With a pure

and generous spirit it is a means of grace, the greatest influence for promotion of pure politics, good government and civic righteousness.

Brethren, I plead for the ideal newspaper; I plead for the highest moral standard of a noble profession. May a merciful God save the Southern press from foreign innovation, from every taint and damnable corruption of commercialism. May our fraternity be saturated with the spirit of Southern chivalry.

Mr. J. A. Robinson read the following essay on

SCRAMBLED EGGS.

Just why I am down on the program with such a subject as "Scrambled Eggs," I am at a loss to inform you, unless it be that our esteemed President Varner was "laying" for me and desired to excite your curiosity by having me to "hatch" out something exasperating; or else he was of the impression that *Uneeda* change from breakfast foods alone. The *Force* of this remark goes mightily against the grain with me.

The egg sets us newspaper folks a splendid example—even when they are scrambled. You can do much with an egg. You can with an editor too, if you know how to handle him.

Scramble! That is a great word in this day. To struggle with others for something; jostling and pushing for a thing desired—mixing up. We have here to-day, in this superb region of hills, health and happiness—where the winding French Broad and the majestic Swannanoa gleam on the landscape like a chrystaline necklace, and the mountain air expands our rhetoric and revivifies our energies—an example of just what I am supposed to talk about—a scrambled Press meeting of two great States. We expected, therefore, to break the shell of State conventionalities and see that we have a good setting.

We ought to scramble more, and keep at it. Climb higher and get larger ideas of business, with more exacting methods. As delvers in dry items and lively sensations; deployers on the skirmish lines of lucre and politics; adept manipulators of the twin blades that cut, thrust and carry havoc to exchanges, wise and otherwise, we should search for the albumen in all that is good and pure, and mixing it with the yelk of what is best in yellow journals, we will prepare a dish of mental pabulum that will be edifying; and remember that editors and chickens must be continually scratching.

When we "listen with credulity to the whispers of fancy, and pursue with pleasure the phantoms of hope," which are held out to us in the first proportions sent to us by advertising agencies—about one-third of our rate—on a contract for five or eight hundred inches—that

is an egg fried on but one side. Our side is not done right—a soft snap for the agencies, you see. Have this egg fried on both sides, by maintaining your legitimate rates. Too much liberality on one side does not last long

When you are besieged with propositions to swap advertising space for electric belts, liver pills, cottage organs, school certificates, bicycles, pencils and fountain pens that will not fount—that is an omelet. We just simply fritter away our time and space in something that does not bring just returns. Don't neglect to feather your nest.

But speaking of trading space for commodities, I hail with delight one new proposition that strikes the country editor as progress—progress with a big "P." That is the breakfast food proposition. For one, I do not care whether it is breakfast food, dinner food, or supper food, just so it feeds. Of course, this breakfast food will feed a press, buy paper and ink, cheer up the office force, and is a cereal story the papers have long looked for. To my mind this is a brilliant light o'er the hilltops for journalism, in comparison to the old methods of wood and pumpkins. We need to rejoice over this fact. The daydawn of feed has "arrove." And with this we can all have "scrambled eggs," if we will only "set" long enough to hatch out our chicks right. He that hath a good harvest may be contented with some thistles.

In the matter of paying newspaper subscriptions, there is so much careless, indifference, and in some instances, dishonesty, that it is a joke among newspapers; this laxity in payment. So many devious ways to read a paper without paying for it. Each of you is acquainted with the man who claims that his subscription has been paid. The money sent, and the proprietor failing to receive it, was due to the fault of the postoffice authorities. Another puts up the plea of having ordered the paper stopped—yet takes it from the office without making any protest until payment is demanded. The person who can evade the payment of a newspaper subscription through trickery, may be honest in other transactions, but it will be safe to watch such a person, and take no risks. This class are poached eggs. They are continually in hot water. Better is a moderate list, and the cash therewith, than a school of suckers that nibble off all the good bait.

I guess that at some time, in your journalistic experience, you have met the man that claims your time in helping him to prepare an advertisement, and when it is completed you think you have considerable new business, he takes it to look over, and when you next hear of it, or see it, it is in another paper. This is a bad egg. It cannot be beaten.

In this vein I might go on for some time, and speaking in Bun-

combe, I desire to assure you I am not doing it for buncombe. There are other abler minds here who desire to flash their eloquence from this mountain top, and although it may not be exactly the cheese, I cheerfully make "whey" for them.

Brethren, be ever pure as you are persistent. Keep up your courage by keeping down your expenses. A newspaper is in itself the blood and sinew of the people, and sin you who deny it. Not being in Goldsboro, I feel very sure I have not spoken in Wayne.

I hope you have enjoyed this dish of "Scrambled Eggs."

Mr. W. B. Westlake, business manager of the Asheville Citizen, made a most excellent talk on "The Business End of a Newspaper." The Secretary regrets that he is unable to reproduce it in the proceedings, as Mr. Westlake did not have it committed to paper.

The Secretary announced to the convention that the Western Union Telegraph Company extends to the members the free use of its lines during their stay, from the 4th to the 7th inclusive. Also that the Bell Telephone Company extends the free use of its lines, including all its connections, up to 10 a. m. and after 4 p. m.

Announcement was also made that the members would be given a trolley ride and luncheon at the Swannanoa Country Club, to leave the hotel at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Also that an excursion would be taken Friday to Waynesville. The citizens of that town will take the editors in carriages to Eagle's Nest, returning to White Sulphur Springs Hotel for dinner.

Mr. T. J. Lassiter, Historian for the year, read his paper as follows:

HISTORY OF THE NORTH CAROLINA PRESS ASSOCIATION, 1904-1905.

To tell the history of North Carolina journalism during the past year is a task too difficult for the present historian, and while he may be able to skim along the surface and sketch it in a general way, there remains much yet to be told, and more that never will be told—things that are known and felt only by the tired and overworked editor who sits in his office, week in and week out, seeking and striving to give to his, sometimes, unappreciative readers the best that is

in him without hope of reward or fear of punishment. Who can scan the pages of our papers, daily, weekly and monthly, and count the heart-throbs of the editor, or understand his hopes and ambitions, or sum up his joys and his sorrows as he essays to tell the news as it really is and to lead his readers to a nobler and grander conception of life in all its various phases? These are questions too deep to fathom and we must content ourselves with a mere chronicle of the changes, the improvements, the new ventures, and the suspensions, as I have, in an imperfect manner, gathered them together for this paper.

In the city of Raleigh there have been several changes, among which the following are noted: Mr. J. C. Caddell has retired from the editorship of The Times, Mr. R L. Gray has been added to the staff of the News and Observer, and Mr. Sanford L. Rotter, formerly with the latter, has accepted a position on The Morning Post. The Times is now owned and controlled by Messrs. John C. Drewry and George B. Crater. Mr. Crater, who was for several years business manager of The Charlotte Observer, directs the business department of The Times and Mr. M. S. Elliott, also formerly with The Observer, is city editor. Within the last year The Times has built and equipped an up-to-date newspaper office. The Progressive Farmer has purchased The Cotton Plant, of South Carolina, and consolidated the two papers. Mr. C. H Poe remains editor and business manager. Messrs. J. W. Bailey and C. H. Poe have bought an interest in The Merchants' Journal, which has been incorporated. Mr. Norman H. Johnson is editor of this rapidly growing weekly. Some months ago Mr. C. H. Poe received a very flattering offer to go to New York and accept the editorship of the Country Calendar, a high-class outdoor magazine, published by the Review of Reviews Company. The press of the State with one accord rejoices that Mr. Poe decided to remain with us and declined the offer.

The Charlotte Observer has equipped its office with a Hoe perfecting press of the latest type and now gets out the largest daily in the State. Mr. H. E. C. Bryant, popularly known as "Red Buck," has been made city editor of The Observer. Dr. A. J. McKelway has retired from the editorship of The Charlotte News, and has been succeeded by Mr. George W. Brunson, Jr., former editor of the Wilmington Dispatch. Mr. W. C. Dowd, owner of The News, has reached out and taken in another paper, The Hickory Press, and consolidated it with his Hickory Democrat. Mr. W. E. Holdbrook continues as editor of The Democrat. Mr. Foy, the editor of The Press, has engaged in the real estate business at Winston-Salem.

For 27 years The Chatham Record has been conducted by its founder, Maj. H. A. London, one of the patriarchs of the Association.

How Maj. London succeeds in holding his paper at $1.50 per year is a secret many other editors of weekly papers would be glad to learn. Maj. London was appointed chairman of the North Carolina Appomattox Commissiom by the last General Assembly, and had charge of the unveiling ceremonies on the historic battlefield on April 10th.

The Burlington News has made some improvements in its plant since last we met, and its editor, Mr. O. F. Crowson, has been elevated to the office of city clerk and treasurer.

The Lenoir Topic has changed hands, and is now conducted by a company composed of Messrs. C. C. Weaver, A. R. Waltz and J. E. Mattox. The Lenoir News has built an addition to its office and installed a new Babcock cylinder press.

For 28 years Mr. J. A. Thomas has conducted The Franklin Times, without change, save that Bro. Thomas has grown slightly older and The Times considerably better. Bro. Thomas is one editor who loves office and has been frequently honored by his fellow-citizens, having served them in various positions from school committeeman down. He is at present treasurer of Franklin county, a position he has held since 1898. Editor T. G. Cobb, of the Morganton News-Herald, is another brother who does not scorn office. Last May he closed a two years' term as mayor of his city, and is now serving as a member of the board of aldermen. He was paying clerk of the House during the session of the last General Assembly.

The unique distinction of being published on a two hundred acre farm outside an incorporated city belongs to The Roanoke-Chowan Times alone, so far as I have been able to learn. Bro. Conner has erected a nice two-story office building on his farm and equipped it with steam power. When he gets tired of newspaper work he goes out and cultivates his farm and vice versa.

The Wilmington Star, the State's oldest daily, has installed linotype machines, but still clings to the four-page form and the same make-up that has ever characterized The Star. The Wilmington Dispatch has installed a perfecting press of the latest model and otherwise improved its plant.

Mr. H. B. Varner has purchased The Salisbury Daily Sun and has associated with him Mr. J C. Caddell as editor. With the Dispatch that Dr. Varner has captured the Globe and the Sun we shall not be surprised if he next takes in the Stars. Dr. Varner is another editor who is never happier than when holding office. At the last State election he was re-elected Commissioner of Labor and Printing by a large majority. He is First Vice President of the National Association of Statisticians, and at the recent meeting of the National Editorial Association at Guthrie, Oklahoma, he was unanimously elected Second Vice President.

The High Point Enterprise is now issuing a neat five-column afternoon daily. Editor J. J. Farriss has been re-elected Executive Committeeman of the National Editorial Association for North Carolina.

The Fayetteville Observer, one of the State's oldest papers, recently put on a new dress and enlarged its daily edition to seven columns. Its editor, Maj. E. J. Hale, was appointed by the last General Assembly chairman of the Bethel Memorial Association and took part in the unveiling ceremonies on the Bethel battleground June 10th.

The New Bern Journal has put on a new dress and otherwise improved its plant. The Reidsville Review has also donned a new dress and smiles on its readers twice a week. The Stanly Enterprise, keeping true to its name, has put on a new dress, installed a folding machine, and last month changed to the popular six-quarto. The Durham Daily Sun has strengthened itself and added a bran new dress, of which it is as proud as a sixteen-year-old maiden. The Durham Morning Herald has installed a Cox Duplex press. The Greensboro Record has installed a linotype machine and now greets its patrons in a new dress daily. The Statesville Landmark has enlarged to eight columns. The Dunn Guide has changed from a semi-weekly to a weekly. The Franklin Press has put in new body type and made other improvements. The Smithfield Herald has equipped its office with a gasoline engine and added a new job press to its plant since we last met.

The Whiteville News and The Truckers' Reporter, of Vineland, have consolidated under the name of News Reporter and is published at Whiteville. The new paper is a six-quarto and is edited by Mr. J. E. Dupree. A few months ago The Smithfield Times was moved to Benson, Johnson county, and its name changed to The Benson Times, and after a few issues it ceased to be.

The Nashville Graphic suffered a serious loss last winter by having its entire plant destroyed by fire. But with the pluck and energy that characterizes the successful newspaper man Brother Lincke rose from the ashes and purchased a new outfit, and now greets his readers with a better paper than ever before.

Mr. M. L. Shipman, of the Hendersonville Hustler, has been appointed Assistant Commissioner of Labor and Printing by Commissioner Varner. Prof. J. O. Atkinson, of the Christian Sun, has been honored with the degree of D. D. by Elon College. This degree has also been bestowed on Rev. P. R. Law, of the Robesonian.

Among the new papers that have been established since our last meeting I note the following: The Selma News, The Milton Chronicle, The Forsyth News, Kernersville; The Moore County News, Carthage; The Twin-County Echo, Rocky Mount; The Greensboro

Labor News, The Southport Herald, The State Chronicle, Stokesdale; The Hertford Herald, Murfreesboro; The Wayne County Courier, Fremont; The Elm City Mirror, The Shelby Evening News, The Salisbury Evening Post, The Montgomrian, Troy, and The Goldsboro Weekly Record.

The Fayetteville Tribune, The Fayetteville Standard, The Fremont Enterprise, The Sparta News, The Troy Examiner, and The Spring Hope Searchlight are among those that have suspended since last we met.

Phenomenal success seems to have attended Mr. R. Don Laws, editor of the Yellow Jacket at Moravian Falls. His subscription list has grown so rapidly that he has been forced to put in a Hoe perfecting press with a capacity of 40,000 papers per hour in order to meet the demand of the public for the Yellow Jacket. The success of Brother Laws is further emphasized by the fact that he now rides in his own automobile.

The old proverb that "It is hard to wive and thrive in the same year" has not deterred some of the brethren from entering the state of connubial bliss. Among those who have cast aside a life of single blessedness I note the following: Mr. W. A. Hildebrand, of The Asheville Gazette-News; Mr. T J. Robertson, of The North Wilkesboro Hustler, and Mr. J. G. Boylin, of The Wadesboro Messenger-Intelligencer.

The press of North Carolina is to be congratulated upon the general improvement along all lines. Our papers are better edited, our offices are better equipped, and last but by no means least, a more independent spirit pervades the editorial sanctum. This is well. I believe this spirit should be encouraged and cultivated. It not only means much for the press, but for the State as well. The press has ever been a moulder of public opinion, but its subserviency at times has made it weak when it ought to have been strong. Let us, knowing our power, take the lead in all things that tend to the advancement and uplift of our State along all lines, materially, educationally, and morally, ever realizing that evil exists and that it is in our province to cry it down and stamp it out as much as it is possible.

With the words of Cowper I close:

"How shall I speak thee, or thy power address,
Thou god of our idolatry, the Press?
By thee, religion, liberty, and laws,
Exert their influence, and advance their cause:
By thee, worse plagues than Pharaoh's land befell,
Diffused, make earth a vestibule of hell;
Thou fountain, at which drink the good and wise,
Thou ever bubbling spring of endless lies,
Like Eden's dread probationary tree,
Knowledge of good and evil is from thee!"

Mr. St. Elmo Massengale, the advertising agent of Atlanta, was unable to be present but sent the following paper on

THE RELATION OF THE ADVERTISING AGENT TO THE NEWSPAPER PUBLISHER.

Gentlemen:—It is a pleasure to have the privilege of meeting with you, and to tell you in my feeble way just what my ten years' experience as an advertising agent has taught me—in a few brief words—regarding "The Relation of the Advertising Agent to the Newspaper Publisher."

The newspaper publisher is the important factor of every community, every county, every state, and the whole combined of this glorious country we live in. The newspaper publisher has brought about, for the great part, the development of our nation in all of its advancement and progress.

Advertising is the great necessary aid to every paper, as we all know, for the revenue from subscriptions will never sustain any publication. The people are indebted to the advertising columns for their news of the world at such cheap rates, that no matter how humble the home nor how poor may be the workman or farmer, he may read and keep up with the news of the world practically at no cost compared to the great cost of corralling the news.

These facts being true, the newspaper publisher should be vitally interested in any method or system by which he can increase his revenue from advertising with the least possible expenditure of money, time and energy. Every publisher, of course, maintains some advertising organization of his own, with solicitors, correspondents, rate clerks and other clerical employees of greater or less ability. A good equipment of this sort costs more to organize and conduct than any small paper can afford, while even the largest papers cannot cover as much territory or secure as much advertising as it desires with only its individual staff of advertising people.

It is just here that the advertising agent fulfills his mission. The properly conducted agency maintains an establisment with complete equipment and competent advertising men in every department. The agency service is merely an extension of the publisher's individual advertising staff—an extension which, by the way, costs a great deal less, gives less trouble and produces more and better business usually than the individual staff.

The relation between the advertising agent and the newspaper publisher should be harmonious. The newspaper publishers, to some extent, do not understand the relation that should exist. We believe that they are becoming more and more to understand this matter in

many sections, and wherever the advertising agency is properly understood by the newspaper publisher there is thorough and hearty co-operation. The two should work hand in hand, making it smooth for one another, and when this condition exists results are wonderfully noteworthy and mutually advantageous.

We should never recognize a man or concern as an advertising agent unless he is entitled to it. An advertising agency worthy of the name is one that is creating business, and not merely a space broker or a clearing house for one or two concerns, nor a man who has no means for turning out copy and giving first-class service; but it means a genuine advertising agency, one that is fully equipped to prepare the best of advertising copy and prepare an intelligent result-bringing campaign, telling the advertiser fearlessly and honestly the best publications to use in each territory. When you have recognized such an agency as your agent, and he is spending money from time to time getting business for you, you should back him up in every way possible and co-operate with him, for his recompense is small indeed compared to the amount of labor and risk connected with the business. In appointing an individual agent to work for your paper you take the responsibility for collections and pay all expenses; whereas, when the advertising agent is representing you he is responsible for all accounts and pays his own expenses, and you have no fear of losing your money and need never worry about that, because the agent frequently makes a mistake in his judgment in giving credit to the wrong party Some newspapers, and particularly the smaller ones, will write to an advertising agent who writes them in a gentlemanly way regarding rates or matters pertaining to placing a contract with them as if he was a thief or a scoundrel. Some men who are running newspapers will not answer a business letter from an advertising agency and some will take a week or two to attend to a matter which should be given attention the day the letter is received.

To a great extent the publishers themselves are responsible for *some* of the troubles that have arisen between the newspaper publishers and the advertising agency, I do not mean by this to say that advertising agents are all blameless by any means. I regret to say that in our profession some have hurt the name, as in all professions and followings in life; but I am here representing the true and honest agent.

The advertising agent cannot be blamed for buying the space as cheaply as possible from any newspaper. If the newspapers had a stated rate and treated everybody just alike, putting all general advertisers on the same basis, it would solve the problem that is confronting some newspaper publishers who have not done so The most successful newspaper publishers we do business with are those that

have established rates and who will not allow a commission, properly belonging to an advertising agent, to an advertiser direct or to a sham advertising agent in the employ of some one concern put there for getting commissions. Some newspaper publishers do not realize what an an advertising agency commission is given for. No concern, however large, in placing advertising is entitled to a commission. They do nothing whatever to earn it, they are creating no new business, they are not the agent of a newspaper and do not agree to solicit and hunt up business for the papers. There are hundreds of newspapers who will quote the advertiser direct the same price they do the advertising agents. In many instances they will ask the advertising agent more money than they will from advertisers direct. There are a great many who, if they do not write this in a letter, will say so in person to the advertiser, claiming that their relations with the advertising agencies are not very pleasant. These very methods are the cause of the unpleasantness. It is impossible for an advertising agent to write every paper telling them that he is figuring on certain business with certain advertisers and ask him to protect the rates. The rates should be uniform, regardless of favor or friend, so the agent will never conflict with the publisher, but work in harmony with them.

As before stated, the advertising agent is entitled to a commission below any rate quoted any advertiser at any time. The newspapers should select a certain list of advertising agents that they recognize and allow commission to. Then they should never allow commission to any advertiser direct, nor any other agencies besides the ones designated without their conforming to a certain standard and showing they are creating business, or will create it, and are entitled to a legitimate commission. Our profession does not object to fair competition. We believe there are good, honorable, straight advertising agents throughout the country, that will always be, that they are entitled to commission and should be given co-operation by the newspapers. I believe that your Association and each state association should appoint a committee to decide on the recognized advertising agents, and that on all business from a certain date forward no advertiser, or advertising agent not up to a certain standard agreed on by your committee, should be allowed commissions, and that as fast as existing contracts expire this rule should go into effect on any renewals. We believe that newspapers should not have one rate for one man and another rate for another man, having possibly a hundred different rates for the advertisers. It brings on constant turmoil, and it has its bad effect upon the newspapers more than any one else. It is detrimental to publishers' business above all. Every quotation that is made an advertiser should be such that it would be subject to

an advertising agent's commission should it be sent in through an advertising agent. A great many advertisers throughout the South will ask for a quotation from the advertising agent, and will also ask the newspapers direct for quotations on the same business. An advertising agent cannot write every newspaper that he is figuring on the business, because he hasn't the time on account of so much other business; and if an advertising agent knows he is being backed up by the papers in regard to rates, etc., you can imagine with what confidence and frankness he can talk with the advertiser regarding that particular paper. When the advertiser and the advertising agent both know that a newspaper has but one rate, it gives him confidence in the worth of the paper and in the truth of their circulation statement. Nothing destroys that confidence quicker than a promiscuous quotation of rates without regard to stability. The newspapers, we fear, do not appreciate the field covered by an advertising agency outside of the matter of soliciting the business at their own expense for the papers. If an advertiser places his business direct with the newspapers, nine times out of ten he hasn't the time or ability to design and write the copy that will bring results and sell his goods through the newspapers. He will probably get up mediocre matter that will not convince the consumer of the goods as some other customer or advertising agent will alongside it with much higher class copy. Then he will stop his advertising and tell the publisher that his paper does not bring the results and he will have to quit. Suppose the business is in the hands of an advertising agency. The right sort of agencies have their own artist ad-writers, set up their own ads. and get them in first-class shape, and these are men of brains paid to get up copy that attract attention and sell goods, and are naturally much better qualified to get them up than a newspaper publisher or advertiser, who has other things to attend to. These advertisements are first-class and attractive, and when run by the publishers will bring results to the advertiser, causing him to increase his business and to enlarge his advertising contract with that paper for the next year. The character of copy has a great deal to do with the success of an advertising campaign. The paper could very well afford to pay the advertising agent's commission simply for the copy that would be productive of results. We think a great many newspaper publishers are short-sighted in looking at the small amount of money the commission amounts to. It is well earned, and yet some newspaper publishers seem to look on it as graft, and will write an insulting letter to an agent who claims a legitimate commission on the advertising he has secured for him.

The matter of being responsible for the advertising being placed with the publishers is another very important part that the advertis-

ing agencies play in dealing with the newspapers. If they make a mistake in judging the financial ability of a concern the publishers get their money just the same. The publisher in taking a contract direct takes his own risk, and we know of a great many publishers who lose a nice amount of money each year by promiscuous credit; whereas, if they should refer it to an advertising agent he would investigate the concern before accepting the business. The most successful newspaper publishers prefer to get all their business through advertising agents wherever possible, and are constantly referring communications to the nearest advertising agency representing them. This also reduces bookkeeping and the number of accounts to look after and encourages the advertising agent to plug harder for that paper. The advertising agent has a great deal of trouble with the papers in getting them to put the advertiser's name on their mailing list, as each advertisement appearing in the papers must be seen to be checked. Each advertising agent's name should stay on your mailing list the year round. You should see that he gets his paper promptly and properly every issue. Every advertiser whose business you carry, should also get a copy of your paper regularly while his ad. is running, but strange to say there are a number of papers throughout the country that claim it is too expensive to send the advertiser a copy of their paper in addition to the advertising agent; but we have never yet had it demonstrated to us the justness of this position.

There is not a newspaper publisher that we do business with that I do not count as my personal friend, whether I know him by reputation only or in person. They are the best set of men, I believe, on earth to-day. I have been one of them—I have owned and worked a country weekly—I have been with a metropolitan daily. I have worked from "Printer's Devil" up, and God knows the newspaper publishers ought to get a bright crown in heaven, for they earn it here. I know their trouble, and I have only tried to tell you some of ours. Our relations with you are pleasant; and profitable they shall always be so, as long as we are in the business, and I believe the relations between all publishers and agents are becoming closer and more pleasant all the time. Come down to Atlanta and see us and let us give you some business. We will both entertain you and give you a contract.

Gentlemen, I thank you.

In the afternoon at 3 o'clock the entire editorial party of both Associations were given a trolley ride over the city. At the Swannanoa Country Club a delicious luncheon was served on the piazza and in the club house.

SECOND DAY.

The convention was called to order at 9:30 o'clock by President Varner.

Maj. H. A. London moved that Mr. Jas. W. Albright, who was a member of the Press Convention when it met in Asheville 25 years ago, be made an honorary member of the Association, and the motion was adopted. Maj. London then asked Mr. Albright to give the Association some reminiscences of the Association and of newspaper business of early years, which he did and which were much enjoyed.

Mr. D. J. Whichard moved that the President appoint five members of a committee to select and recommend officers for election each year. After some discussion the motion was withdrawn.

Mr. R. M. Phillips delivered the following address on

THE RELATION OF AN EDITOR TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

The subject assigned me—The Relation of an Editor to His Constituents—is a broad one, and susceptible of the widest range of thought and argument. It has many phases that we may study with profit to ourselves as newspaper men. If, in treating the subject here to-day, I am able to present a single line of thought that any of us can carry home with us and work out to a profitable conclusion, I will feel a measure of satisfaction. The definition of the word "relation" is varied in its application; but it is my purpose to treat it in a sort of composite form. In one place it is defined as "the being such and such with regard or respect to some other thing." For instance, we can say that in this connection it means being faithful and honest in the discharge of our duty to our constituents. Here rests a degree of responsibility that no editor can afford to disregard.

So, it will be seen that we are face to face with the duty and responsibility of the newspaper man to those who depend upon him for the news and for opinions on the questions of the day. That, re-

duced to a simple analysis, is what my subject means—the duties and responsibilities of men who are charged with, more than any other class of men, not excepting ministers of the gospel or those who toil in the school-room, the forming, shaping and molding of public opinion and dissemination of ideas that shall make good citizens or bad citizens. I am persuaded that comparatively few editors fully realize the power of the press. The greater the power the greater the responsibility. The greater the responsibility the more important and imperative the duty to discharge faithfully and right the obligations imposed by the relation of the editor to his constituents.

I noticed a statement recently that in proportion to population there are more newspapers printed in the United States than in any other country, and more than in many of the chief European countries put together. To go back three decades is sufficient to show the steady growth. In 1880, according to the census, the total number of publications reported was 11,314: in 1890, 14,901; 1900, 18,226; and by the latest directory returns the number on January 1, 1905, was 20,963. The duties and responsibilities of those who shape the policies of these papers have increased in a corresponding degree. How are those duties and responsibilities being met and discharged, is an important question.

The term "newspaper" suggests, so far as the general public is concerned, the first and chief duty—the furnishing of news. There are many people who care nothing for editorial opinions. They want the news, and for that reason they buy papers. Without a sprightly and enterprising news department no paper can achieve a general success —financial success. And none of us are in the business for fun. But there is a duty in the mere furnishing of news that no newspaper man who is striving to promote a pure and healthy-minded citizenship can offord to ignore, and that is to print the news that is fit to print I thank God for the number of North Carolina editors, and those of other States, who recognize this duty and strive faithfully to meet it. It is unnecessary to go into detail in this connection. It is unnecessary to suggest to this intelligent body that there are many details in connection with the news of the day that are not of such character as can with safety and propriety be carried into the homes of the land where there are young, innocent and impressionable minds to be influenced by what they read. And in the great majority of cases the details referred to are in no sense necessary to a faithful discharge of the obligations resting upon the newspaper man to furnish the news. The freedom of the press is undisputed, but its higher meaning is found and practiced by those who take the liberty of expunging from their reports all language and details which appeal alone to the sensational in man, and which cater to the baser passions and the morbid mind.

Those who, for the sake of selling papers, admit to their columns all the reeking filth of the dive and the obscenity of the brothel, stand in their relation to their constituents in the position of the unthinking and unchristian parent who uses coarse and profane language and who details the scandals of the neighborhood around his fireside in the presence of his children.

We become indignant and grow almost frantic sometimes when somebody discovers the use of a historical text-book in our schools which does not conform to our thinking, to our cherished traditions and our sentimental feelings. But was there ever a text-book used or written that was capable of polluting the mind and debauching the morals of the young people in one-tenth part the degree that some of the stuff that is sent out in some of our American newspapers does? We prate of our conservatism and virtue, boast of our modesty and morality, cry out against the tendencies of portions of our citizenship to drift away from the safe moorings of home government and discipline, object to Sunday ball games, deplore the alleged decreases in attendance upon public worship, look solemn and shake our heads sadly when somebody declares social evils and vices are on the increase. We see destruction to the home-life in the growing divorce evil; but we are painfully silent when we see so-called great newspapers flooding the country Sunday mornings and every other day in the week, with flaming headlines and lurid language detailing slimy stories of vice and social corruption and scandal, outlining the unnecessary and sometimes unspeakable features of crime and iniquity, appealing to the sensational side of human nature and that which is morbid in the minds of men and women, and creating, stimulating and enlarging the same sort of unhealthy and corrupting elements in the youthful minds and hearts, thus insidiously tainting the morals of the people and sowing poisonous seeds among our citizenship that shall spring up in the days and years to come and bear the bitter fruits of vice and scandal and sorrow and degradation and crime. The influence of such journalism is immeasurable. It spreads quietly, stealthily and almost unconsciously at first and finally binds its victims in slavish chains, an uncontrollable desire and mental hunger for all that is scandalous and sensational. If we may expect purity in our homes and hearts and lives we must keep our news columns pure and clean. In striving to do so we are standing in a proud relation to our constituents.

Then, too, news should be fairly and truthfully presented. A paragraph from a recent editorial in the Richmond Times-Dispatch presents this feature of the question admirably:

"Every newspaper is under a tacit agreement with its readers to print the news fairly, and when it distorts and colors its reports in

order to deceive, it violates a solemn obligation and defrauds its readers, as much so as does a merchant when he sells spurious articls of merchandise. It is impossible for a newspaper always to be accurate in its news reports, for the truth is mighty hard to get, but it is the desire of every honest newspaper to print the news correctly, whether or not the reports are agreeable to the editor. We have often said that fairness is a newspaper's religion. Every honest publisher strives to be fair, just as every honest man strives to be honest, not merely as a matter of justice to others, but that he may be true to himself."

Then, when our duty has been faithfully performed as regards the news department, we are brought to another phase of the question in which the relation of the editor to his costituents cannot be too closely guarded, and that is in the expression of editorial opinions. Just as no paper can succeed without an adequate and reliable news service, no opinionless paper can exert the proper influence. As President Screws said recently before the National Editorial Association, "opinionless papers are without influence and are incapable of aiding in the building up of a great sentiment or securing any measure of reform. A newspaper, as one of the craft expresses it, 'which can reach and convince the minds of even a small number of leading men, to help from public opinion in its responsible sources, must constitute a more effective contribution to the making of history than bawling all day long into the dull ear of a mob" This is a strong way of expressing the difference between public speaking and editorials, but it isn't far wrong. A man listens to a public speech amid hurrah and applause, and after he goes away he may remember an occasional expression, but most of the speech has been forgotten. If he sets down and reads a careful report accompanied by a thoughtful, fair and well-written editorial, he remembers and is improved by it.

The editors reach, in proportion to numbers, more people than the ministers of the gospel or the school teachers, and are therefore clothed with more power than any other class of men. This power is being used for good or evil. Noting again the remarks of President Screws, it is as a moral force that the thoroughly honest newspaper and its utterances are most powerful, and in a measure a necessary part of our lives.

We owe it to ourselves as honest men under the weight of great responsibilities to refuse to swear allegiance to any sect, creed or party that will prevent the utmost frankness and honesty in all our expressions. If being loyal to our party means that at any time we must depart from the truth or in any way practice deception, then we can afford to be disloyal. In dealing with moral questions the truthful editor will smash all party and sectional lines, if necessary, to stand for what he deems is right. The truthful editor will smash all false lines in dealing with any question.

A good brother-editor in this State recently wrote this, and it is to the point in this connection: "The world is looking for men and for newspapers that will deal honestly with public men in whatever capacity they may act. If a man is a good man, why traduce him while he lives, and then present flowers to sightless eyes and music to deaf ears? If a man can truly be said to belong to anybody or anything, then it makes no difference to who or to what. It is just as honorable to belong to one thing as to another. The fact that a man will be the tool of anybody or of any interest carries with it a stigma and reproach, which in themselves possess a superlative significance, and the man or newspaper which has allowed his vitals eaten out with prejudice and partisan narrowness is not less pitiable; he is a servant of servants, trying to fatten on stale bread and stagnant drink."

Let us, then, be men in every sense of the word, free and independent and liberal and clean, honest in our presentation of all questions, and though there will be a wide divergence of opinions they can all be sincere if we are sincere, and our constituents will be treated fairly. No man has a right, a moral right, to impose upon the men who trust him to tell the truth by serving to them the unctuous vaporings of a prejudiced mind.

Another word as to the power of the press, as illustrating the importance of exercising extreme caution and the most scrupulous honesty in our criticisms and teachings. It is related that a distinguished member of Congress a year or two ago said: "If it were not for the newspapers the jobs which would go through Congress are terrible to contemplate." And, he added, that if there were no newspapers he would be afraid to trust himself alone in the house of representatives for fifteen minutes. The mere fact of publicity is in itself a great deterrent of evil, but followed up editorially a great public sentiment is aroused, which finds expression at polling places, and the defeat of men who indulge in shady transactions. It is beyond question that the fear of exposure from an independent press is one of the safeguards of our government. It may be that the picture presented by the Congressman is somewhat overdrawn, but it is a strong illustration of the power of the press and of the great responsibility resting on the men who conduct newspapers.

It was Jefferson who said: "When the press is free, and every man able to read, all is safe;" and he declared further: "If it were left to me to decide whether we should have a government without newspapers, or newspapers without a government, I should not hesitate to choose the latter." Referring to this the President of the National Association recently asked: "Who shall say that he was not right?" Fortunately there has never been, and I hope there never will be, an

occasion when the correctness of his statement will be put to the test. A land without a free and independent press would be a land of ignorance, of tyranny, and of degradation. As long as the press is free, fearless and incorruptible, freedom is assured, and there will be an exemplification in the highest sense of the relation of the newspaper man to his constituents.

Mr. Josephus Daniels moved that the Secretary be reinbursed for the $11.70 deficit on account of the Pullman fare paid by him in excess of amount collected on the trip to St. Louis, and the motion was adopted.

The hour for the election of officers having arrived, the following were chosen :

President—R. M. Phillips.

First Vice President—T. J. Lassiter.

Second Vice President—Clyde R. Hoey.

Third Vice President—W. B. Westlake.

Secretary and Treasurer—J. B. Sherrill.

Historian—M. L. Shipman.

Orator—Rev. J. O. Atkinson, D. D.

Executive Committee—R. M. Phillips, J. B. Sherrill, J. D. Bivins, W. C. Dowd, J. A. Thomas, W. F. Marshall, and H. A. London.

Delegates to National Editorial Association Meeting—Josephus Daniels, Rev. P. R. Law, D. D., T. G. Cobb, J. A. Thomas, H. A. London, W. C. Dowd, W. F. Swaringen, and J. C. Caddell.

Alternates—J. B. Sherrill, Rev. A. J. McKelway, Rev. J. O. Atkinson, D. D., Clyde R. Hoey, M. L. Shipman, C. L. Stevens, J. G. Boylin, and R. M. Phillips.

The selection of a Poet for next meeting was left to the Executive Committee.

A telegram conveying greetings from the State Bar Association in session at Lake Toxaway was read. A committee consisting of Messrs. London, Daniels, Law and Robinson was appointed to draft and forward a suitable response.

The following invitations were read and referred to the Executive Committee :

To the North Carolina and Virginia Press Associations, Meeting in Joint Session at Kenilworth Inn:

GENTLEMEN: I beg to extend to you an invitation in the name of the City of Asheville, and of Kenilworth Inn, to hold your meeting of 1907 at Kenilworth Inn, and I will make the members of your Associations and their families the same rate as this season, of $1.50 per day for a stay of not less than three days.

Trusting that your Associations may see their way clear to accept this invitation at this time, I am,

Yours very truly,

EDGAR B MOORE.

To President H. B. Varner, Press Association, Asheville, N. C.:

On behalf of the Atlantic Hotel I extend to you the courtesies of Morehead City for your next meeting. Hope you may see your way clear to meet next time here.

E. B. GRESHAM, Manager.

The committee appointed to examine the Secretary and Treasurer's report presented the following, which was unanimously adopted:

We, the committee appointed to examine the accounts of J. B. Sherrill, Secretary and Treasurer of this Association, beg leave to report that the same are correct. His accounts show a net balance due the Association to be $285 60; of this amount $250 is loaned out at interest, leaving a balance of $35 60 in the hands of the Treasurer.

We find that our esteemed Secretary and Treasurer cares for and handles the funds of the Association with the same diligence and efficiency as he does the membership proper.

J. G. BOYLIN,
J. D. BIVINS,
HARRY P. DEATON.

The President of the Virginia Press Association invited the Association to hold the next meeting in Virginia, at a place to be selected later by the Executive Committees of both Associations, and the invitation was unanimously accepted.

Rev. Dr. A. J. McKelway, of the Presbyterian Standard, read the following paper on

THE PULPIT, THE PRESS AND THE POLITICIAN.

That unique creation of Mark Twain's, Pudd'nhead Wilson, says somewhere in his calendar, that in spite of the humility, patience, in-

dustry and other excellent qualities of the ass, when one is called an ass, instead of feeling complimented, he is left in doubt. It is somewhat the same way with the word, "politician." The pulpit belongs to one of the learned professions and the press is the fourth estate. But where does the politician come in? Should one feel complimented or left in doubt, when by the subject assigned him he is supposed to represent to some extent all three, the pulpit, the press and the politician? A story is told of the really great preacher, the late Dr Stuart Robinson, of Kentucky. He had been trained for the bar; he was fond of scribbling And so it happened that in one of his pastorates he undertook, the editorship of the local paper, and being interested in a lawsuit, became his own lawyer, and had no fool of a client either. The opposing counsel pretended embarrassment when it came to referring to his distinguished brother. He said that all present recognized what a good lawyer he was; that the community recognized his ability as an editor, and he had been told that his brother sometimes even tried to preach. I presume that it is because I sometimes try to preach, that I was asked to discuss the pulpit; that it is because I sometimes try to write that I am asked to talk about the press. But am I a politician? If so, let us try to rescue the word. As one of our Virginia editors who long ago tried to rehabilitate that maligned animal of the long ears, with the editorial superiority of "lead mule sense," let us see if we cannot put the politician upon a higher plane, and show how, equally with the pulpit and the press, he may be used to the ushering in of the "good time coming." For I am one who believes that the best is yet to be.

The pulpit, the press and the politician in their relations to each other, in their interaction upon each other, in the dependence of the State or community upon each of them and all of them—this is the outline of my theme; and in this connection the religious editor, or, as some of us are particular to say, the editor of the religious paper, comes under the first head as well as the second.

It is the function of the pulpit to awaken the public conscience. It is the function of the press to instruct that conscience upon a particular line at a particular time. It is the function of the politician to express the consensus of the awakened conscience in terms of law, law enacted, law repealed, law enforced.

There are two conceptions of government One was expressed by the epitome of the history of Israel when "every man did that which was right in his own eyes." The modern version of such a state of society is the formula, "That people is governed best which is governed least." But the logical result of that doctrine is no government, which is another name for anarchy. A distinguished statesman of North Carolina used to say that the ideal state of society was that

in which a man lived far enough from his neighbor to be out of sound of the bark of his neighbor's dog. But the negro was left out of that calculation, for each plantation was an absolute monarchy and society was mainly a confederation of feudal lords. And the fathers knew, if the framers of the Fourteenth Amendment did not, that you could not have the same system for the Anglo-Saxon freeman, his liberty being the product of centuries of toil and moil and blood, liberty under law, and the African slave. So the "least government" of our primeval American society comprised many despotisms within it. Moreover, what was possible for the masters of the old plantation, sobered by a sense of responsibility, is no longer possible in the present age. And when men congregate in cities, when a barking dog or a crowing cock or even the untutored piano becomes a nuisance, and may be hauled into court, the theory of the less government the better breaks down utterly. I am aware that the great name of Jefferson is claimed for this theory, and, therefore, that it is some way, indefinitely, supposed to belong to the essence of democracy. But I have sometimes wondered if the failure of the French experiment with Liberty, Equality, the turning of the French Republic into the Empire, did not shake the faith of the old sage in the theories of his younger manhood. Be that as it may, there is certainly no kinship between Jefferson and Johann Most, though the latter would be known in France to-day as a "Red." Moreover, for us here in the South, there must be under present conditions some modifications of the liberty of the individual of Anglo-Saxon heritage in the interest of the better goverment of the descendant of the African savage. The Fourteenth Amendment is the real American revolution. We cannot have now one law for the white and another for the black. Surely we cannot allow the members of either race just now, each man to do what is right in his own eyes.

The other conception of government is that its function is the discovery, enactment and enforcement of all righteous law. It declares that the Creator is also the Lawgiver. We are born into a world of law. We soon find out the elementary principles of physical law, and recognize that the violation of Nature's code involves penalties; fire burns; a fall hurts. God is the author of all law. The laws of the social life are as fixed in the constitution of human nature as the laws of the heavenly bodies in the constitution of material nature. If Kepler, discovering some of the wonderful mathematical verities in the heavenly bodies, could exclaim, "O, God, I think thy thoughts after thee!" so may the humblest student in the sphere of social science, as he finds a law whose observance will relieve human suffering, diminish crime. Under this theory the people is governed best where human laws approach most nearly the thoughts of God, and that people is

happiest that is willing and anxious to know and to obey every real law of life and of society. Whatever else may be said of this theory, it gives a dignity to government that it cannot otherwise possess. The officer of the law is the minister of God. The sheriff tying the knot around the murderer's neck is as much the minister of God as the priest who walks by the side of the condemned man to the gallows. Law becomes then a sacred thing when it is known that it is founded on the principles of justice and truth, that it is framed in accordance with the best that human experience and science has been able to discover of the laws of God, and the violation of laws becomes with increasing knowledge, a greater crime, not only a sin against man, but a sin against God.

The faculty that responds to law is the right faculty, the conscience, the categorical imperative. The force that finally compels the enactment and enforcement of righteous laws and the repeal of unrighteous laws is the public conscience, or, as it is beginning to be called, the social conscience. For nineteen hundred years of Christian era men have been fighting for the definition, the establishment and the maintenance of the right of the individual. One penalty for that long contest is an undue exaltation of individualism, and for historical and social reasons this idea is to-day strongest in the South. But the Twentieth Century is witnessing a mightier and more unselfish struggle even than the struggle for life and its twin privileges, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. This is the struggle for the life of others. It is the contention of the unselfish few for the highest measure of privilege to many. We are our brothers' keepers. It was Cain, the first murderer, that denied that doctrine. And the Magna Charta of the new brotherhood is the Golden Rule.

The man in the pulpit stands to-day like the old Prophet of the Lord, to proclaim the truth and set forth duty, and to declare the eternal principles of right and wrong, to cry aloud and spare not, to show the people their transgressions and the house of Israel their sins. The press takes these principles and applies them to the facts which it publishes to the world. Each may usurp more or less the function of the other, but it is best that each should do its own part. Then, taking the smaller species of politicians, those that simply try to obey the popular will, to find out what the majority want and get it for them. We have the public conscience awakened on a certain question by the pulpit, informed on that question by the press, and the degree of that conscience translated by the politician into law. If for this purpose the preacher turns reporter or politician, or the editor turns politician or preacher, or the politician preacher or editor, well and good, if it had to be done. But more can be accomplished if all work together in the common cause, and each does his own part well.

It is the office of the Christian ministry to make bad people good, and good people better. This is foundation work. It is fundamental to the well-being of society. Doctrines aside as to the real source of converting and sanctifying power, it is the minister's duty and work to ameliorate the condition of society by bettering the moral condition of the individual. When the minister leaves this work for the task of stirring up the people on some particular question to the overshadowing of all other issues, as the putting through of a particular measure of needed reform, he is exchanging the greater work for the lesser. I do not say it may not be necessary; sometimes I have thought it necessary in my own experience. But it is to be remembered that the rarer the occasion for the exercise of these functions that are really foreign to his office, the greater will be his influence when he does find it necessary to use it. With the people instructed in the principles of righteousness, with the hearts of the people inclined toward righteousness in government, the newspaper man does his work in formulating the popular demand, in giving expression to and stimulating by expression the popular will. The politician's work is then cut out for him. He is the representative of the people. Good or bad he stands for their wishes and puts their will into law.

To illustrate from contemporary history: People have been wondering at the strength of the temperance cause in North Carolina. If we go to the heart of the secret, the churches of North Carolina have been converting bad people into good, and making good people better, during all these years since the disastrous failure of the former prohibition campaign. They have been preaching the duty of temperance, and a man's obligation to his brother man. They have been praying "Thy kingdom come. Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil." Then the editors of the religious papers of the State, organizing themselves into an anti-saloon league, began the public teaching of their duty to the people. The informing of the public conscience as to the essential nature and work of the saloon was done by these papers, reinforced by many of the secular papers. And presently it dawned upon the politician that the people were against the saloon, and unrighteous statutes protecting the saloon were repealed, and the people of the State were given a fair chance to translate their will into law. It was found that the man who tampered with the saloon vote was lost; that it was good politics to oppose the saloon, and presently, we had campaigns for the senatorship and the governor's chair on that issue. The issue was made a party issue by the majority party. But to go back from the victory to the cause, the foundation was laid in many a country church and humble Sunday school, where the principles of temperance and of duty to the weak brother were instilled.

Take another hobby of mine, the child labor question.

Last Sunday in Georgia a hundred pulpits proclaimed the divine law, that it is the duty of the parent to lay up for the children, not the duty of the children to support the parent; that children are not an incumbrance nor an asset for exploitation in the labor market, but a heritage of the Lord. That childhood is a sacred thing, that the child is the hope of the race, the harbinger of the golden age. By this the people get into their minds and consciences that the system of child labor is wrong. Then the Atlanta papers all published within the week startling facts about the employment of children in the factories of Georgia, and the doctrine of the pulpit became immediately a burning question. The law-makers are in session. They hear from the people whose consciences have been awakened by the pulpit and informed by the press, and sooner or later we have a law to restrict the labor of little children. And so there are a thousand similar problems to be solved This is the true process. And ever and anon the Kingdom of God comes nearer and nearer as men discover and enact and impose the laws that pertain to the uplifting of humanity. For laws are educative to those who would obey them, as they are a restraint to those who would break them. A people's laws are the best index to their characters.

Let me close this paper with a few remarks upon the worthy and unworthy representative of the pulpit, the press and the forum.

I would first declare that the noblest character in all the world to-day is the preacher, the minister, the man of God, the Prophet of the Lord. We all know him, and we all love him and we here and now salute him with uncovered heads, leaving silence to express for each of us what it is difficult to put into words. But the political parson, who, as Edmund Burke said, adds nothing to politics except rancor, who would rather see the community or the State go to the bow-wows than to allow his record for consistency to be even shadowed by the suspicion of a compromise, who brings the dogmatism of the pulpit into the form, and wants to put the Sermon on the Mount into the State Code right now—well, he is holy, but he is a holy terror. And the preacher who has an itch for notoriety and loves to see his name in the papers, who travels with a cut in his pocket and an interview on the end of his tongue—we all know him, too. Verily he has his reward. Men get what they seek. He wants notoriety and he gets it, but fame, never!

In this connection, however, I would say that the pulpit has a grievance against the press. Any preacher might be convicted of heresy from the newspaper reports of his sermon. Sometimes it always falls to the lot of the sporting editor to report a sermon. Granted that baseball is more important and more interesting than religion,

yet the religious editor who does not know a foul strike from a slide to first is never sent to report the ball game. Why should the sporting editor be sent to take down and publish to the world the great thoughts about God and humanity that it has cost so much of the midnight electric to form into elegant English?

The editor—he is here by the hundred to speak for himself.

It is my profound conviction that notwithstanding the unfailing charm of the living voice in the pulpit or on the hustings, the most useful man in the community is the good editor. The printed page is ephemeral. Yesterday's paper is already dead. But the newspaper has the cumulative effect from repetition, day after day, week after week. It reaches a wider circle than can be brought within sound of the living voice. And just at this age of the world, the pulpit has done its work so well that it is momentarily at a loss what to do next, while the newspaper is building upon its solid foundation of public morality, the superstructure of facts that challenges the conscience and directs the efforts of men toward better things. I pity the man at the head of a newspaper who does not feel the sobering sense of responsibility as he thinks for the people, few or many, who read his words.

There are three representatives of the Fourth Estate toward whom I feel some degree of animadversion. The first is the political editor, the editor who uses his paper as a means to office He does not often succeed. The editors who become statesmen are comparatively few. In fact, most of them would consider it a step down to become merely a Governor or a Congressman. But the man who trims his editorial sails to every breeze in the hope of catching votes from every quarter, is more than likely to have the fate of Darius Green on his flying machine.

Then there is the man who is on the wrong side of things. His power for evil is great but his fault is constitutional. He needs the service of the pulpit to make him better. In the great contest of the age between the forces of righteousness and the forces of evil, it is a grievous thing for a newspaper man to be the Devil's Advocate, and worse still is the debauching of the conscience of the whole force, reporters and correspondents, by the manipulation of the facts to support the false theories of the chief.

But the worst of all is the editor with the marketable opinions. When war between England and America was threatened in the Venezuelan business, Joseph Pulitzer cabled Rudyard Kipling for facts about the strength of the British Navy. The reply made the Atlantic Ocean boil the whole length of the cable. Sailors thought they had found another gulf stream. The cablegram was to the effect that on that matter no British subject had any information for sale. No

newspaper man who is worthy his calling has any opinions for sale. To be under the stress of selling one's convictions, because of the support which a paper derives from subscribers, or advertisers, or stockholders—this is the harlotry of journalism. And as I look over the newspaper field to-day, it seems to me that the press, the great daily press, is in sore danger at this point. One advertiser may be worth more to the paper than the amount of the editor's salary. Shall the editor or the advertiser be sacrificed? It is not significant that the monthly magazines, like McClure's, and Everybody's are the organs that are mainly taking the side of the people against the corporation rather than the metropolitan dailies? I sometimes think that a newspaper will have to be evolved that declines all advertisements and derives its support from the people who read it, in order to proclaim its freedom to the world. We have not felt this curse much, as yet, in the South. But here and there and yonder the blight has fallen. Alas, that men should sell the God-given right to say what they think.

Lastly, the politician. There are two types familiar to us. The one who leads public opinion. The one who is driven by it. But both are in front of the people in their onward march toward higher things, and it is sometimes difficult to determine who are led and who are driven. All will eventually turn up at the end of the march and claim endorsement because the people have followed, even if they nearly run over them in the process.

A toast to the politician with his glad hand and his intimate ways, and the smile that won't come off. The people who abuse their politicians stigmatize themselves. The people are the tree, the politician is the fruit. Make the tree corrupt and the fruit will be corrupt. Of course the politician sometimes deceives the people. He is bought and paid for by special interests. But it is not possible to fool all the people all the time. Sooner or later they find him out. And a mis-representative of the people will miss representing them at last. The politician wants to know what the people want him to do. He is largely what his constituents make of him. It is the business of the press and of the pulpit to make the politician better by making the people better and instructing them to instruct them.

And I would like to pay my tribute here and now to the politician of the South, as he is evolving into a type of honor and of power with the settling of the suffrage question, with the quieting of the issue of negro domination, with the deliverance of our people from a fraudulent ballot, from perjury or violence at the polls. With the emerging of the great moral and social questions, a new set of politicians have arisen in the South. Chas B. Aycock says he is the only living politician, the others having all died or turned statesmen. But

Aycock himself is a type, and he has his fellows in Heyward, of South Carolina, and Frazier, of Tennessee, and Montague, of Virginia. Such men, and their numbers are increasing, bid fair to rescue the word "politician" from its old associations, and make it stand for the true and loyal servant of the people. All hail the Southern politician of the new era!

The pulpit, the press and the politician, a trinity of public servants, each needful to the other, as God works through them all His great and gracious plans, in this world which He has made and has redeemed and is transforming into the likeness of the "new earth wherein dwelleth righteousness," as "through the ages

> "One increasing purpose runs,
> And the thoughts of men are widened,
> With the process of the suns."

Mr. Josephus Daniels delivered an excellent address on "Duty of the Press Toward Lawlessness," but as he did not speak from manuscript the Secretary is, he regrets to say, unable to produce it in the minutes, although he has made repeated efforts to get a manuscript copy of it.

The following resolutions of appreciation were unanimously adopted :

The North Carolina and Virginia State Press Associations in joint sessions, desiring to make expression of appreciation for the many courtesies extended during the convention of the Virginia and North Carolina Associations do

Resolve, That the thanks of these Associations be extended to the Board of Trade of Asheville, representing the citizens, for unbounded hospitality; to Mr. W. W. Plummer, of the Electric Company, for a trolly ride and luncheon; to Mr. Geo. W. Vanderbilt for privileges and consideration; to the Western Union and Telegraph Company, Bell Telephone Company, and the newspapers of Asheville for their reports and interest in these meetings; to Mayor W. R. Furguson, W. L. Lee, chairman of Chamber of Commerce, and the enterprising citizens of Waynesville, for their cordial reception and splendid entertainment of members of this body on July 7th, in their town, and at the Sulphur Springs Hotel, and on the Summit of Eagle's Nest; to the Southern Railway Company for superior accommodations provided, and especially its genial and accommodating district passenger agent, Mr. J. H. Wood; and other transportation lines for their uniform courtesy extended; to Mr. Edgar B. Moore, proprietor of the Kenilworth Inn, for unremitting solicitude for the comfort of our members and for

splendid and elaborate social entertainments; also thanks to Mrs. Walter G. Duke and Mr. C. C. Crump, both of Richmond, for regaling the Associations with fine selections of music.

Resolved further, that it be entered upon the minutes as the sense of the Associations that the perfect success of this Convention was largely made possible by the hospitalities recited and numerous others.

JNO. M. JULIAN,
NORMAN H. JOHNSON,
J. A. ROBINSON.

The convention then, on motion, adjourned *sine die*.

In the afternoon the editors took a trip over the estate of Mr. George Vanderbilt, and were given a luncheon at the dairy as the guests of Mr. Vanderbilt. The afternoon was thoroughly enjoyed by all.

In the evening an elegant banquet was served in the dining rooms of the Kenilworth Inn, which was a decided success in every respect.

At a joint meeting of the two Associations held Wednesday evening, Rev. Dr. B. F. Dixon, Auditor of the State of North Carolina, delivered on the part of the State the following address of welcome to the visiting editors:

Gentlemen of the Press Association:

I do not know why I was selected to talk to you to-night, and I begin to feel like the average Congressman, who after he gets to Washington, begin to look around and wonder how in the world he ever got there. The only explanation I can give is that history tells us at the beginning of the Revolution there was a battle fought at Breed's Hill, and it was called the battle of Bunker Hill, because it was not fought there; and I suppose I was called upon to make a speech to-night before the Press Association because I am not a member of it, and do not know anything about it. If that is not the reason for my being in this very embarrassing position then the committee must have been like the dentist when a man called upon him to extract two of his back teeth, whereupon the dentist pulled two front ones, and gave as his reason for so extraordinary proceeding

that "they were handier to get at." I must have been "handy" to get at.

In all seriousness, it is quite a difficult matter to talk upon a subject of which you are entirely ignorant; especially is that true when a man attempts to do so, as he looks out upon a crowd of upturned faces, bright with intelligence and sparkling with expectation, a brilliant assemblage of youth and beauty, of manhood and wisdom, and when a majority of the audience is thoroughly conversant with the subject in hand.

My predicament reminds me of a story told by one of our bishops, who was riding in a smoker on one of our railroads not long since, and sitting in front of him was an individual who was swearing most tremendously, and originally and picturesquely, till finally the bishop said to him, "My friend, where in the world did you learn to swear in that extraordinary manner?" The man looked at him a moment and then said, "It cannot be learned, sir, it is a gift." This kind of speaking is a gift I do not possess, a fact which you have already found out yourselves.

The Governor of the State was first invited by your committe to welcome your brethren of the press from the great State of Virginia to the hospitalities of this Commonwealth, and I exceedingly regret his not being here to perform that pleasant duty in person. He had, however, the painful alternative of choosing between the Press Assotion and Tammany Hall. Rembering the scripture which saith, "A prophet is not without honor save in his own country and among his own kin," he chose Tammany; and I was selected, I suppose, because I was without honor either at home or abroad.

Gentlemen of the Press Associations of Virginia, of course North Carolina is delighted to give you the glad hand—citizens of our sister State, and such a State. Virginia—what names she has contributed to the historic roll of this nation. She gave us the father of this country. She gave us the man who said "liberty or death." She gave us the Declaration of Independence, and the man who construed the Constitution framed by Madison and Hamilton. She gave us Monroe, and later, God bless her, she gave us Lee and Jackson. A heritage of great men, such as no other half dozen States in this nation can claim.

North Carolina and Virginia have always been very close together, both in peace and in war. Gen. Lew Wallace in his incomparable chariot race says: "No man, looking at the wheel tracks of the two cars, could have said here went Messala and there the Jew. They left but one track behind them." God grant that this may always be true of Virginia and North Carolina.

And now, in conclusion, for as I have reached what I intended to

say about the press, it is time to conclude. I do not want you to become alarmed at this manuscript, for in talking to newspaper men I want to be as consistent as they are and always tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. A Presbyterian and a Methodist minister were discussing the question, not long since, as to whether or not it were better to write their sermons before delivering them. The Presbyterian thought it better to do so, but the Methodist said, "I want you to understand, sir, that the devil can read and when you are writing your sermon he is looking over your shoulder and reading it, and then he has time to counteract the influence of the sermon on the minds and hearts of your congregation. A Methodist preacher preaches extempore, and the devil himself does not know what he is going to say until after he has said it." I have heard some Methodist preachers when I thought perhaps that was true. I am a Methodist myself, and of course can say what I please about my own folks. In speaking of the press I am perfectly willing for the printer's devil or any other sort of devil to know what I am talking about.

The newspaper is no longer a luxury. It is now an absolute necessity From the few who read it fifty years ago, it is now in almost every home in the great States of this Union. The responsibility, therefore, of the men who edit newspapers has increased infinitely. When you consider, gentlemen, that the press is, by far, the greatest educator of the people of this nation, you can realize somewhat of your responsibility and power. The newspaper reaches more people than all the schools and colleges in the land. It touches not only the old and those of mature years, but it lays its all powerful hand upon the young of all classes and all conditions, and it takes no vacation in its work. Day by day as God's big sun comes from his chamber in the east, the newspaper is the first object that meets his eye on the front porch of every home. You, gentlemen, are educating 80,000,000 of people, every one of whom is a sovereign, and where the people hold in their hands the destinies of the greatest country on earth. You are not presidents, but you make presidents; you are not governors, but you make governors. No work can be greater than yours, and no responsibility so great, yet the consciousness that you may, in your high function, make this world better day by day than it was in the passing yesterday, must give a joy to your work, and a constant inspiration to nobler efforts and higher aims.

The profession of journalism is comparatively new. It is an affair of the last 40 years. Lamertine prophesied long ago that before the end of the present century the press would be the entire literature of the world. I need not ask you whether or not this prophecy is come to pass. You have but to look around you to see the vast multipli-

cation of papers; to see the railroad trains coming out from our great cities daily loaded down with the fruit of the press; to take up one of the Sunday papers containing 120 pages and spread it out, not in your house, for there is not room there, but in your horse lot, and try to read one through. Watch the people as they crowd the news stands. There is a vast deal of rot, of course, in these things, but I am talking about what the people read. I trust, however, that there is a better time coming, and that the day of sensational journalism is passing, and quality and not quantity will prevail.

You gentlemen have a great work to do in the Southland. The man who sits in the editorial chair sits second to none in the magnitude of his power, and I will say for the press that certainly not in the history of this country have men, laying aside personal interest and ignoring the beckoning hand of ambition, in the exercise of their talents, so devoted themselves to the practical upbuilding of their people. Still I have somewhat to say in the way of mild criticism, and I say it in the face of the fact that I am a great deal more interested in what the press says about me than in what I say about the press, and I shall very likely with great deliberation and care hand over my manuscript to the papers in order that they may *correctly* report this unprepared and impromptu speech of mine.

But what I wish to say is this: the most awful thing that could happen to this country would be to have the affairs of its government placed in the hands of venal, unscrupulous and weak men, and the next worst thing is to have our people believe this whether it is true or not. You, gentlemen, teach this doctrine through the medium of the press to our people, especially to the young men of our country—that there is no such thing as public honor and public trust, that every public man has his price, and that every man who enters public life is looking out for himself and his own personal interest, that he only wants the opportunity to become a grafter and a looter of funds, and in this way train our young men to that way of thinking, and you will ruin this country before the end of the present generation.

Our courts may need to be tuned up and tuned again; our legislators, both state and national, may need to know more of the deep and lasting responsibility underlying their oath of office; our gubernatorial and presidential chairs may need more of the old oad of freedom when patriotism and self denial went with honors and trusts; but there is many a man, thank God, in public life to-day who cannot be bought at *any* price. There is many a man, in both political parties, who has forgotten self and self interests and is using his high office for the upbuilding of his people. Exalt the man who serves you faithfully and well, and if he fills the measure of his responsibility

say so, even if he belongs to a different political party from yourself. Don't misunderstand me. I am a Democrat and partisan. I know of nothing good that has ever been accomplished from the creation to the present time that has not been done by partisanship. There are only two sides to every question, and the man who stands between them cannot have my respect. A man says, "I believe in God;" another says, "I do not." Your independent says, "The truth lies between them "

I have heard that the press has its faults and its weaknesses. I do not know that, but I have no doubt you gentlemen see them every day in your miserable contemporaries. I have also heard that a gentleman once remarked that when an editor was driven to the alternative of choosing between that which was news and that which was true, he generally decided that truth was mighty and would prevail, while news could not keep Therefore, it was a safe rule not to believe everything you saw in the papers—because advertisers were human and liable to err.

Gentlemen, of Virginia, I welcome you to the State. She used to be called a strip of land between two states, but that has passed away, and she is now a beautiful domain of mountains and valleys and plains, where the whirr of spindle and the thunder of loom, the song of the husbandman and the call of workmen to one another greet the ear day by day, where the school house crowns the top of the hill, and the church bell calls us every Sabbath day to worship God. I welcome you to the State where the first child of English parents was born, and where children have been borning largely ever since. We are in no danger of race suicide in *North Carolina.*

I welcome you to the State whose soldiers were first at Bethel, farthest at Gettysburg and last at Appomattox, and as your soldiers were also first at Bethel, farthest at Gettysburg and last at Appomattox, I most sincerely welcome you.

And now, gentlemen of the press of North Carolina and Virginia, I thank you for the generous greeting you have given me, and for the patience with which you have listened to what I have had to say to you. It has been a very great pleasure to meet so many men together, who have so much to do with shaping the destinies of our people, and the memory of this hour will abide with me until the burden and heat of the day are gone, until the twilight has passed, and I have gone down through the valley of the shadow, and bird and flower wake to a better morning.

Mr. James H. Lindsay, editor of the Charlottesville, Va., Progress, made the following response to Dr. Dixon's welcome address:

While my selection to respond to the cordial welcome of your distinguished representative is a simple tribute to my love for the State of my father's birth and own adoption, I beg that you will believe with me that it is intended to convey to you the assurance that all the pleasure and appreciation which welcome brings to a home-returning wanderer are just as truly felt by those who for the first time are experiencing your kindness and hospitality. So much at home has your welcome made us that we have been permitted to feel the pride of hosts with all the pleasure of honored guests. And after all, are we not at home on either soil? Unlike that imaginary line which, in the language of Bob Taylor, marks the southern limit of cold loaf bread and northern boundary of hot biscuits, we are separated by a narrow streak, invisible except upon the maps, the only use for which that has so far been discovered is to provide offices for worthy sons and to furnish economical Gretna Greens for the rest of the family. We are not only one people by marriage and the desire to hold office—not only by ties of blood and its free outpouring in a common cause—but we are brethren with the same ambitions, the same complex problems, and the same great destinies to achieve—bound together by the natural chains of rivers and mountains, by links of steel, converting the same sections of each State into common neighborhoods of social, educational and commercial interests.

We have the same characteristics of speech. Where, except in Western Carolina and Virginia do you find that expression which marks the first mental recognition of a friendly fellowship—"youens" and "weans." Nor can these little family eccentricities of speech be explained upon the ground that a Virginian is at the head of your State University—and a distinguished North Carolinian at the head of ours. Let us, therefore, make a new map, showing not so much as by the faintest line that we are not the same people, one and inseparable. We need to become joint inheritors of your progressiveness, while you need, possibly, to share our excess of State pride. And then all the deeds of heroic valor and every achievement of splendid statesmanship, performed by either, will become the imperishable inheritance of both.

The chief pleasure to him who, after many years, visits once again the scenes of his early childhood, is not in the sight of familiar objects or in the incidents which they recall. He thinks to go back and be a boy once more and to shake hands with the recollections of the past. He would forget all the cares and sorrows the years since then have brought and would sleep once more in the little room with its trundle-bed memories of a mother's love and of a sweet face touching his. He may go again through the orchard, beyond the pasture, to the field of low briars and of brushwood to where the rabbit gums were

hid among the brown sedge and the high briars. And to the deep hole with its rock for diving and with its catfish that he feared to touch. In fancy he may play at hide and seek, build snow men and ride stick horses—all this and more upon the very spots he had done the same long years before The little stocking may yet be hanging by the open hearthstone and the print of red tops be still upon the facing by the door, but without the outstretched arms of welcome or the words of sympathy and love what matters that the mockingbird has built her nest again in the little cedar by the porch and that the honeysuckles are in bloom? And so above and beyond your lovely mountain scenery and your untiring efforts to please and entertain there is that which will be remembered and appreciated when every other incident of this visit has been forgotten—your hearty welcome and your delightful companionship.

Permit me in conclusion to return thanks for this opportunity of acknowledging the gratitude and affection I have ever felt for the members of the Press of North Carolina, for their sympathy and helpfulness and considerate forbearances for the child among them taking his first feeble steps in a great profession.

On Friday the newspaper men were taken to Waynesville in a special train of the Southern Railway, and during the day were the guests of the hospitable people of Waynesville. A drive to Eagle's Nest was given them, and on the return an elegant dinner at the White Sulphur Springs Hotel.

Friday night a smoker was given the editors by Mr. E. B. Moore in the smoking room of the Inn. At this Mr. James H. Wood was presented by the appreciative editors with a diamond studded emblem of the Elks' fraternity. In making the presentation Mr. J. H. Lindsay, of Charlottesville, Va., said:

With the possible exception of the editor, I know of no one who is more frequently misunderstood, whose motives are more generally misconstrued and whose best efforts to please are so frequently unappreciated as the railroad man, bound down by rules and regulations which he did not make and cannot safely break. He is at best a part of a great system, denied the privilege or the pleasure of doing often what he would like and compelled as often to do that which is repulsive to his own best judgment and goodness of heart. An so the railroad man who, if engaged in newspaper work, would be a model of

patience and gentle forbearance, often finds it impossible to answer every question that may be asked by a perspiring public and at the same time keep pefectly cool himself. And so railroad men and editors should be bound together by the common ties of suffering and the unselfish efforts to work each other for the public good.

Before accepting you, however, into active membership in the North Carolina and Virginia Press Associations I have somewhat to say to thee. Under these circumstances are you still willing to proceed? I hold in my hand an emblem of friendship, charity, brotherly love and fidelity—a quartet of graces which would lose none of its virtues or sweetness if embraced in the single but significant word of brotherly love—a love that is kind; that thinketh no evil; that is gentle and considerate; that relieves distress without hope of reward, and that carries a heart of hopefulness and an outstretched hand to weak, sorrowing, heart-breaking mankind in every walk of life. Sir, it is my delightful task to present to you this memento of considerate thoughtfulness of others, not only as a token of our sincere gratitude for your many acts of personal kindness and untiring efforts to give us pleasure—not simply as a compliment to a worthy official who enhances every gracious courtesy of his company by the manner of its bestowal—but also as a mark of our recognition of those qualities in you which alone can give any real significance to this public expression of our regard

Take it and wear it, knowing that with the newspaper men of Virginia and North Carolina your faults, in the motto of your lodge, will ever be written in the sand and your virtues upon the tablets of their love and memory.

Mr. Wood feelingly replied as follows:

Gentlemen of the Press:

For twenty-four years I have been identified with the Southern Railway. I have handled many great gatherings, but none has given me greater pleasure than the present press convention. I have always felt that the interests of the newspapers and the railroads have been closely allied—both striving at all times to serve the public in an efficient manner. Words of mine are powerless to describe my deep appreciation of your splendid gift. I can only say, I thank you

Mr. Wood was loudly applauded as he stepped forward to receive the handsome emblem.

Before the gathering dispersed Proprietor Moore was the recipient of many flattering expressions of appreciation of his successful efforts to make the stay of the visitors a pleasant one.

Constitution.

ARTICLE I.

Name.

SECTION 1. The name of the Association shall be the NORTH CAROLINA PRESS ASSOCIATION.

SEC. 2. The object of the Association shall be to promote the material interests of the press of North Carolina, and to elevate the tone and character thereof.

ARTICLE II.

Membership.

SECTION 1. There shall be two classes of membership in this Association, active and honorary.

SEC 2. Any editor or publisher of any newspaper in the State of North Carolina desirous of becoming an active member of this Association may apply in writing to the Secretary and shall deposit with him the membership fee; and said application shall be passed upon by the Executive Committee. If the Executive Committee shall deem the applicant a proper person for membership, the Secretary shall extend to him such courtesies as are provided for members. The Executive Committee shall report to the Association at the ensuing annual meeting the names of persons recommended for membership. A vote shall be taken on the recommendation of the committee, and if three-fourths of the members present vote in favor thereof, the persons recommended shall be received into membership: *Provided*, that at any annual meeting the rules may be suspended and applications for membership may be considered without the intervention of the Executive Committee: *Provided further*, that the Secretary shall have no authority to extend the courtesies of the Association to any person not recommended by the Executive Committee in accordance with the provisions of this section.

SEC. 3. Every applicant for membership must have been connected with the newspaper business, either as editor or publisher, at least three months before making application, and he shall file with his application a copy of his publication with satisfactory evidence that he is the editor or publisher thereof; and also a certificate signed by at least two members of the Association certifying that he is a *bona fide* editor or publisher duly qualified for membership.

SEC. 4. Persons, not newspapers, shall constitute the membership of this Association, and each member shall have one vote.

SEC. 5. Each active member of the Association shall pay to the

Secretary annually, on or before the 15th day of July, the annual membership fee, and any member who shall fail or neglect to make such payment two years in succession, shall be dropped from the roll of membership.

SEC 6. Members of the Association who have rendered long and honorable service in the profession, upon retiring from the newspaper business may be elected honorary members of the Association by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any annual meeting. Such members shall be entitled to attend the meetings of the Association and exercise all the rights of active members except voting and holding office, but the Association shall not be bound to secure for them railroad transportation or other courtesies which may be extended to the active members of the Association.

SEC 7. Any member who shall violate any of the rules of the Association, or who shall be guilty of conduct unbecoming a member of the Association, may be expelled by a two-thirds vote of all the members at any meeting.

SEC. 8 Persons who have become members of the Association by misrepresentation on their own part or by misapprehension on the part of the Association or Executive Committee may be expelled by a majority vote of the Association.

SEC. 9. The provisions of this article shall not extend to editors or publishers of school and college papers, or other publications that have nothing in common with the newspaper business, or to owners of newspapers who are not directly engaged in the editorial or business management thereof, or to any persons who are not *bona fide* editors or publishers of publications conducted as legitimate newspaper enterprises, as distinguished from advertising sheets or papers published as accessory to some other business of the editor or publisher.

ARTICLE III.

Members.

SECTION 1. The officers of this Association shall be a President, first, second and third Vice Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer, Historian, Orator, Poet and Executive Committee, consisting of the President, Secretary and five others.

SEC. 2. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Association and shall call special meetings thereof upon a recommendation of a majority of the Executive Committee. In his absence from meetings the Vice Presidents in their order shall preside.

SEC. 3. The Secretary and Treasurer shall keep a correct record of the proceedings of the Association and shall superintend the publication of the same. He shall keep a minute book containing a record of the proceedings of all the meetings of the Association, and a correct roll of members. He shall collect membership fees, annual dues and

other funds of the Association, and shall pay out moneys only on the order of the Executive Committee.

SEC. 4. The Historian shall record the newspaper history of the year, giving special prominence to new publications, suspensions, changes in business or editorial management of all newspapers in the State, and shall include therein a brief sketch of such journalists in the State as have died within the year, all in the form of a paper to be read at the ensuing session of the Association.

SEC. 5. The Executive Committee shall meet annually at any place that may be selected by the President not less than thirty days previous to the annual meeting of the Association to make arrangements for the entertainment of the Association at the ensuing annual meeting, to provide for excursions or other recreation after the adjournment of the Association, as may be deemed advisable, and to transact such other business of the Association as may come with the province of the committee.

SEC. 6. The officers of the Association shall be elected for one year, and shall continue to discharge the duties of their offices until their successors are elected and installed.

SEC. 7. Vacancies occurring in any office, except that of President, during the interval between meetings may be filled by the Executive Committe for the unexpired term.

ARTICLE IV.

Meetings.

SECTION 1. The Association shall meet annually at such time and place as may have been selected at the last preceding meeting. The Association may omit to designate the place of meeting, in which case the Executive Committee shall select the place on or about the first of May. In the event that neither the Association nor the Executive Committee determine the place of the meeting as herein provided, the Association shall meet in the city of Raleigh. In no case shall there be a failure to hold the annual meeting at the time herein provided by reason of the neglect of the Association or the Executive Committee to decide upon a place of meeting.

SEC. 2. Special meetings may be held at such time and place as the President may designate, whenever the Executive Committee may deeem it necessary or advisable to hold them: *Provided*, that thirty days' notice of such meetings shall be given by publication in some newspaper published by a member of the Association.

ARTICLE V.

Membership.

The Constitution may be altered or amended at any meeting of the Association by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

By-Laws.

1. The ordinary parliamentary rules shall govern the deliberations of the Association.

2. The meetings of the Association shall be opened with prayer by some minister at the request of the President.

3. All voting for officers shall be by ballot except by unanimous consent.

4. The admission fee shall be five dollars, and the annual membership fee two dollars.

5. The President and Secretary of the Association shall be chairman and clerk respectively of the Executive Committee.

6. At each annual meeting a committee, consisting of the Secretary and Historian, shall report a revised roll of membership in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

7 Passes obtained by the Secretary for the transportation of members to and from the meeting of the Association shall not be issued to members until they have paid their annual dues.

8. The Secretary shall cause to be printed a sufficient number of copies of the proceedings of the Association to provide each active member with three copies and each honorary member with one copy, and he shall cause the same to be printed and mailed before the first day of October.

9. Not less than sixty days before the annual meeting the President shall appoint not less than six members to prepare essays to be read at the next annual meeting, and shall notify the Secretary of the appointment, so that they may be printed in the programme. He shall assign the subjects which shall relate to the newspaper or printing business.

10. The annual meetings shall continue in session two days.

11. Miscellaneous business may be brought forward at any time when it will not conflict with the regular order.

12. These By-Laws may be amended at any annual meeting by a majority of all members present.

13. The President shall some time before the meeting appoint a committee whose duty it shall be to prepare and read before the convention suitable memoirs of such members as may have died during the year.

Roll of Members.

Atkinson, Rev. J. O.....Elon College Christian Sun
Blair, Rev. H. M.....Greensboro Christian Advocate
Britt, J. T.....Oxford Ledger
Bailey, J. W.....Raleigh Biblical Recorder
Bernard, W. H.....Wilmington Star
Bivins, J. D.....Albemarle Enterprise
Beasley, R. F.....Monroe Journal
Bell, Benjamin.....Wilmington Messenger
Britt, Wade H.....Oxford Ledger
Boylin, J G.....Wadesboro Messenger-Intelligencer
Baird, J. G.....Charlotte Carolina Pythian
Beasley, G. M.....Monroe Journal
Brumley, Frank.....Statesville Mascot
Babington, J. P.....Taylorsville Scout
Cobb, T. G.....Morganton Herald
Curtis, W. A.....Franklin Press
Clark, R. R.....Statesville Landmark
Caldwell, J. P.....Charlotte Observer
Conner, A. J.....Rich Square Times
Carson, A. S.....Sparta Star
Cooper, Theo. M.....Enfield Ledger
Cuthbertson, Miss Victoria.....Charlotte Textile Excelsior
Caddell, J. C.....Raleigh Times
Caine, Jas. H.....Asheville Citizen
Crater, Geo. B.....Raleigh Times
Deaton, H P.....Mooresville Enterprise
Dowd, W. C.....Charlotte News
Daniels, Josephus.....Raleigh News and Observer
Edwards, D. T.....Kinston Free Press
Farriss, J. J.....High Point Enterprise
Foster, R. G.....Graham Tribune
Gold, Jno. D.....Wilson Times
Green, J. Z.....Marshville Our Home
Gold, Rev. P. D.....Wilson Zion's Landmark
Haywood, R. W.....Greensboro Telegram
Hurley, J. F.....Concord Tribune
Hale, E. J.....Fayetteville Observer
Hale, E. J., Jr.....Fayetteville Observer
Hoey, Clyde R.....Shelby Star
Hackney, Geo. L.....Asheville Gazette

Harris, Jos. A ---- Hillsboro Record
Hilliard, E E ---- Scotland Neck Commonwealth
Holdbrook, W. E ---- Hickory Democrat
Hammer, W C ---- Asheboro Courier
Hartness, J. A ---- Statesville Mascot
Henderson, Fred ---- Mayesville Courier
Hale, L. B ---- Fayetteville Observer
Hardy, J. C ---- Warrenton Record
Ivey, Rev. T. N ---- Raleigh Christian Advocate
Jordan, W. J ---- Snow Hill Standard
Johnson, Archibald ---- Thomasville Charity and Children
Jones, Wilber ---- High Point Furniture Journal
Johnson, J. E ---- Elkin Times
Jacobson, W. K ---- Washington Progress
Johnson, Fred A ---- Asheville Gazette
Julian, Jno. M ---- Salisbury Sun
Jilson, H. L ---- Pinehurst Outlook
Johnson, Norman H ---- Raleigh Merchants' Journal
Kernodle, J. D ---- Graham Gleaner
King, H. T ---- Greenville Weekly
King, J. H ---- Durham Herald
Kinlaw, H. R ---- Rocky Mount Echo
Keener, W. N ---- Lincoln Journal
London, H. A ---- Pittsboro Record
Lassiter, T. J ---- Smithfield Herald
Law, Rev. P. R ---- Lumberton Robesonian
Lincke, M. W ---- Nashville Graphic
Laws, R. Don ---- Moravian Falls Yellow Jacket
Lawson, W. E ---- Siler City Grit
Manning, Thad R ---- Henderson Gold Leaf
Murphy, Rev. J L ---- Hickory Reformed Church Corinthian
McKelway, Rev. A. J ---- Charlotte Presbyterian Standard
Martin, H. C ---- Lenoir News
Morton, George E ---- Tryon Bee
Morris, E. H ---- Davie Record
Marshall, W. F ---- Gastonia Gazette
McAllister, C. C ---- Ashboro Courier
McNeill, W. H ---- Carthage Blade
Noell, J. A ---- Roxboro Courier
Oliver, J. T ---- Reidsville Review
Oliver, M ---- Reidsville Review
Poe, C. H ---- Raleigh Progressive Farmer
Phillips, E. T ---- Ayden Baptist
Petree, D. H ---- La Grange Sentinel

Peterson, O. J ---------- Lumberton Argus
Pepper, Eugene ---------- Danbury Reporter
Phillips, R. M ---------- Raleigh Post
Quinn, J. H ---------- Shelby Aurora
Ransier, Mrs. J. M ---------- Hendersonville Breeze
Robinson, J. A ---------- Durham Sun
Register, Dr. E. C ---------- Charlotte Medical Journal
Rollins, E. T ---------- Durham Herald
Roscower, A ---------- Goldsboro Headlight
Reagan, J. Roy ---------- Bryson City Appalachian
Stevens, C. L ---------- Newbern Journal
Sherrill, J. B ---------- Concord Times
Shipman, M. L ---------- Hendersonville Hustler
Smith, Rev. W. J ---------- Charlotte Messenger of Hope
Swaringen, W. F ---------- Edenton Transcript
Swann, J. R ---------- Madison Record
Silver, M ---------- Morganton Independent
Smith, J. E ---------- Bryon City Appalachian
Thomas, J. A ---------- Louisburg Times
Thompson, W. B ---------- Chapel Hill News
Varner, H. B ---------- Lexington Dispatch
Whichard, D. J ---------- Greenville Reflector
Williams, Rev. L. L ---------- Elizabeth City Mission Herald
Whitehead, Z. W ---------- Wilmington Southern Mining and Lumber Journal
Walker, T. R ---------- Littleton News-Reporter
Wiggins, J. P ---------- Maxton Blade
Wood, W. F ---------- Marion News
Wilkie, C. D ---------- Rutherfordton Sun
Westlake, W. B ---------- Asheville Citizen
Whitehead, W. S ---------- Wilmington Lumber Journal

North Carolina Press Association.

Application for Membership.

DEAR SIR: I hereby make application for membership in the North Carolina Press Association, and enclose fee and first year's due, $5.00.

I am the bona fide Editor or Publisher* of the _____

_____ a _____

newspaper published at _____ and have been connected with the newspaper business for three months. I send with this a copy of my paper.

I hereby certify that my paper is conducted as a legitimate newspaper enterprise, and is not a "school or college paper," is not, "an advertising sheet," and is not "published as accessory to some other business" of mine.

Respectfully,

_____

Date _____

*Strike out "editor" or "publisher," as the case may be.

Certificate of Two Members of the Association.

We hereby certify that the above facts are true to the best of our knowledge and belief, and that the applicant is duly qualified for membership.

_____
Member N. C. P. A.

Date _____

_____
Member N. C. P. A.

Date _____

To the Craft.

Special attention is directed to the advertisements in this copy of the Minutes. The firms who advertise have done so with a hope of getting due return for the money they have invested by receiving the trade of the members of the Association; and I certainly think that we should trade with the firms who ask for our trade in the pages of our Minutes, all things else being equal.

In writing to advertisers please mention the fact that you saw the advertisement in the Minutes of the North Carolina Press Association.

Fraternally,

J. T. Sherrill,

Secretary.

..BRADLEY-REESE COMPANY..

PAPER

ALL KINDS OF

Wrapping

Book and

Cover Papers

23 S. Hanover Street

Baltimore ❧ Md.

Write Us for Samples and Prices.

GREETING : To our friends of the
North Carolina Press Association

THE AMERICAN
Type Founders Co.
OF RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

Designer and Maker of

TYPE

A few of the faces which are bringing joy and profitable business to printers everywhere

Cheltenham Bold
Century Expanded
Engravers Old English

Cheltenham	Florentine Bold
Bookman	Adtype
Cloister Black	American Italic
Pabst Old Style	Compact
Globe Gothic	Bewick Roman
Tiffany Script	Della Robbia
Dutch Initials	Cushing Old Style

Mission Toys and Chap Book Cuts

PRESSES, CUTTERS, STITCHERS, WOOD GOODS, Etc.

We also carry a complete line of

Paper and Envelopes of Every Description

LEVY'S AND ULLMAN'S INKS

MAIL ORDERS GIVEN PROMPT ATTENTION

WE MAKE
NEARLY ALL THE
CUTS USED IN
NORTH CAROLINA

CUSTOMERS IN EVERY
PART OF THE STATE

Have You Tried
Our Dollar Cuts?

JOYCE ENGRAVING CO.
Star Building Washington D.C.

WRITE FOR PRICES AND LOW TERMS.

Century Presses Keystone Cutters Chambers Folders
Embossing and Die-Cutting Machinery
The Murray Country Cylinder Press, cheapest and best Cylinder Press for Country Papers in the word. Rebuilt Machinery

South-Eastern Printers Supply Co.

DIRECT AGENTS FOR MANUFACTURERS

King Automobile Feeders Photo-Engraving Machinery
Stereo Machinery We are always ready for a trade

E. H. GRAVES, Manager, - - - Toccoa, Ga.

Keystone Type Foundry

Philadelphia and New York

EVERYTHING FOR THE PRINTER

Makers of the Famous Nickel Alloy Type.

Shipping Points: Richmond, Va. Atlanta, Ga. Philadelphia
Detroit Chicago

W. A. FOWLER, Southern Representative, - Toccoa, Ga.

B. W. Wilson Paper Co., Inc.

Manufacturers and Jobbers

Paper
Cardboard
Envelopes

Office and Warehouse: 12 Governor Street.
RICHMOND, & & Virginia

DAVIS BOTTOM
Salesman for Virginia and North Carolina.

Have you tried our "Extra Grade"
No. 1 White News?

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

The Southern Paper Comp'y

OFFICE AND WAREROOMS

Nos. 3 and 5 Governor Street.

PAPER

Machine Finished and Super Calendered
Book, Cardboard and Blotting Papers
News, Covers, Flat Papers, Envelopes.

RICHMOND, VA.

J. R. CHARLETON

Old Dominion Paper Co.,

Norfolk, Virginia.

PAPER

Cardboard, Tags, Envelopes, Printing
Inks, Cut Cards, Etc., Etc.

"U. S. Navy Linen" "Hampton Roads"
"Westover" "Lynnhaven"
"Dominion Bond" "Union Bond"
"Itasca Bond"

Prices Guaranteed Right.

DOBLER

&

....MUDGE....

PAPER

BALTIMORE

MD.

AMERICAN TYPE FOUNDERS CO.

MAKER OF

AMERICAN LINE

TYPE FACES

Foremost Printers' Furnisher
Composing Room, Press Room
Bindery Supplies

WE PAY FREIGHT

ON ALL ORDERS OF TYPE, RULE AND OTHER PRINTERS' SUNDRIES AMOUNTING TO $20 NET OR OVER

Send Us
Your Rollers for Recasting
Special Attention Given to Quality and Service

AMERICAN TYPE

IT ATTRACTS ATTENTION

CHAS. S. CONNER, - - Manager

BALTIMORE, MD.

BABCOCK PRESSES

ARE USED AND SOLD

EVERYWHERE

AGENTS

Barnhart Bros. and Spindler, Chicago

Miller & Richard, Toronto

Fundicion Mexicana de Tipos, City of Mexico

John Haddon & Company, London

Gordon & Gotch, Melbourne

Karl M. Gronberg, Stockholm

J. Radiguer, Paris

The Babcock Printing Press Manufacturing Company

New London, Connecticut. No. 38 Park Row, New York City

SEND FOR OUR

New Catalogue